Roll No:2

Roll No:2

WELLESLEY

LETTERS

1950

Contd.

Sir

[illegible] March 19th 1804

I have had the pleasure of receiving your Letter of the 6th instant

I perceive in order to procure Seamens for the Navy of Sweden & Denmark Ships Masters appear to expect that Protections Generally should be given on the engagement of Seamen Mariners by Ships Masters, but they are under the Necessity of refusing Protections, & the Reasons why Ships Masters cannot be entrusted with the power of granting Protections to Seamen, are obvious, for in order to procure Protections, & the Ships Masters, they would not on all occasions endeavour to procure Seamen for Foreign Ships, & the Officers of the Customs in London or the Ports would always be obliged to detain the Ships

[illegible]

Under these circumstances for this House
that the Conduct which for have
manifested to the Country, & the most humble
Thanks be Given to Almighty God for his
Interposition in favour of his Majesty's Officers,
& Troops employed in the Defence
of this Province against the Rebels,
& that a Day be set apart for
publick Thanksgiving, & Prayer,
to Acknowledge our Gratitude
for this Signal Instance of
Divine Favour & Protection, &
to implore the Continuance
of the same Favour in
preserving these Qualifications
& Dispositions of the Inhabitants
of this Province
for the future, & that
Mr Speaker do
Signify the same
to his Excellency
the Governor
by

I suppose to refer to the State of affairs in Savannah & to Ridley at Bonnet, & to request the Resident to send down to Pensacola & Mobile for Goods as he finds the Trade accomplishing the Governor's Efforts in that Province. If that should be done, to settle the Province under the Governor's authority with as little difficulty, & Goods should be provided for it will be necessary to make a reference to the General Court, to ascertain their Sentiments with regard to the assistance that is given to the Natives in disposing Goods of Savannah.

In any event it is absolutely necessary to have in the Time of the Assembly of Georgia, with the Council, enabling to defend the Province against Invasions. & that the Council & Assembly

Boundary, unless as in the case last June
to punish a freebooter who had committed
depredations within the hospitable limits.

I don't apprehend any trouble from the
meeting of the Chiefs mentioned by you
as likely. I have to know that in
your instructions from the Secretary

Walter Lowrie.

Franz Liszt [illegible]
Freiherrn [illegible] Gedenktag
14 Mai [illegible]

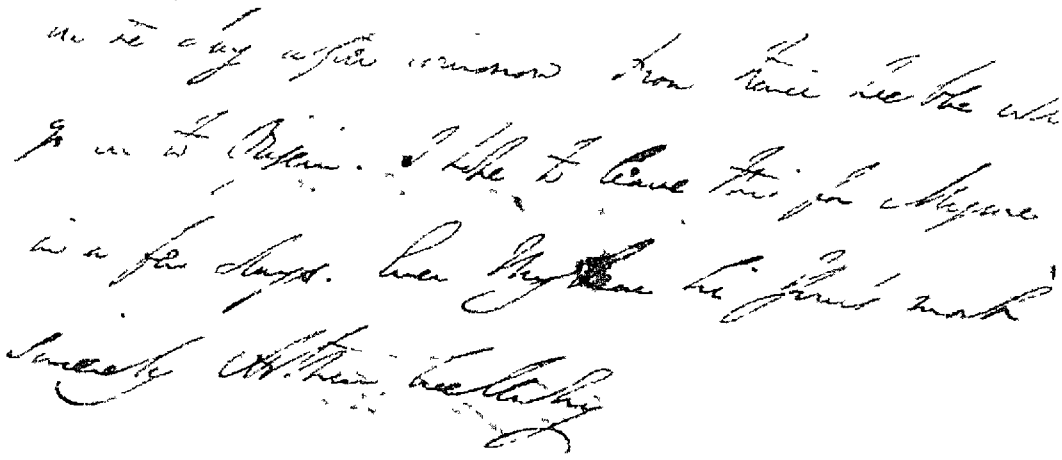
---

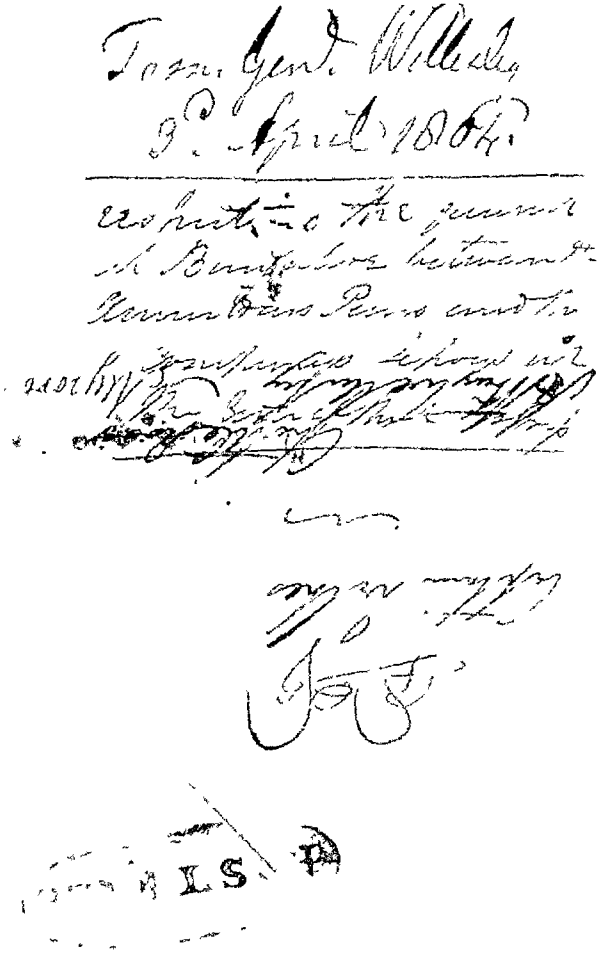
am anfangenen [illegible]
Ihr [illegible]
– Einmal Paul
Heilbach – [illegible]
Liszt Compliment –
Morgen Trauer [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
Fenster.

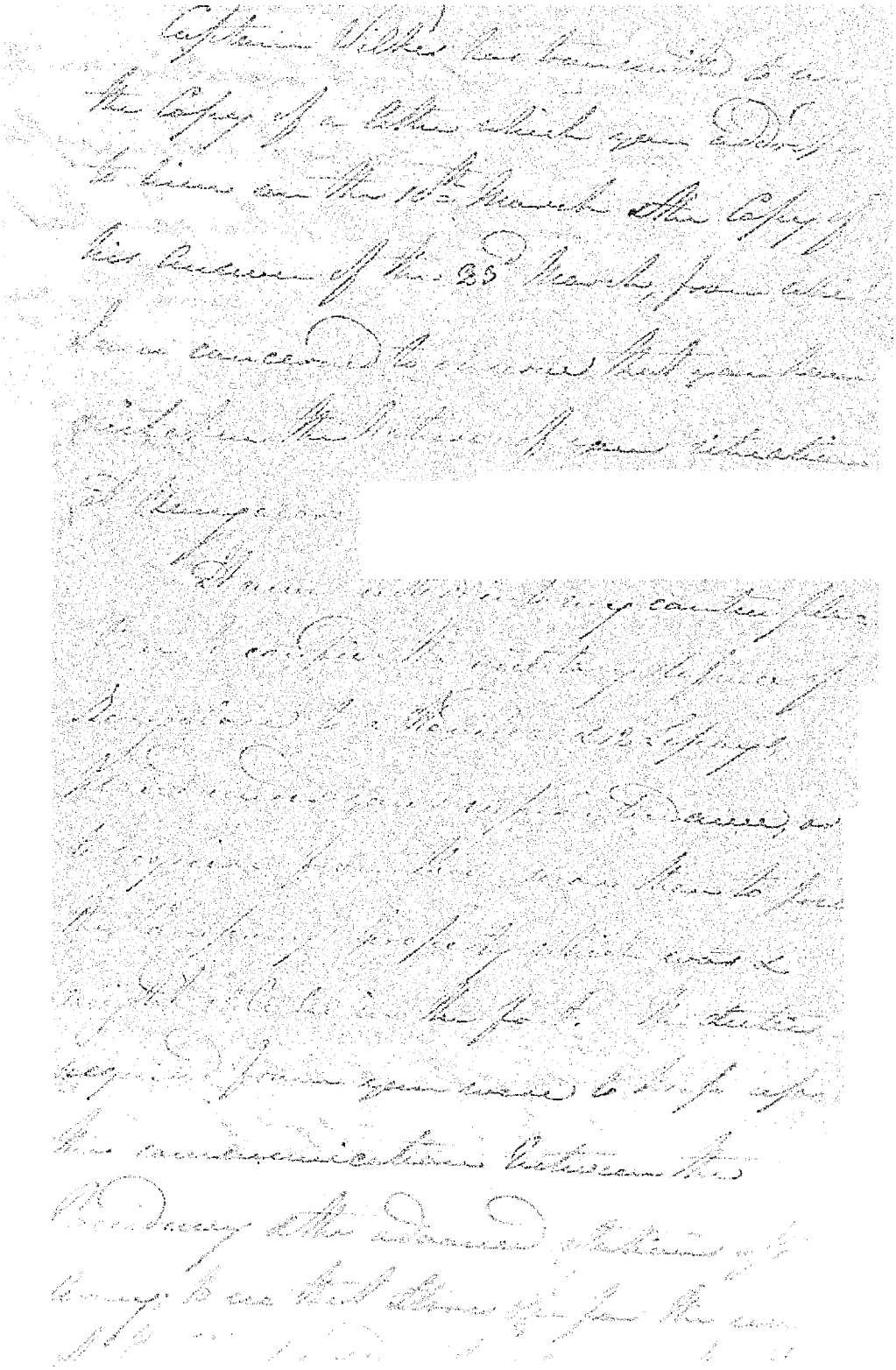
Sunday April 3. 1864

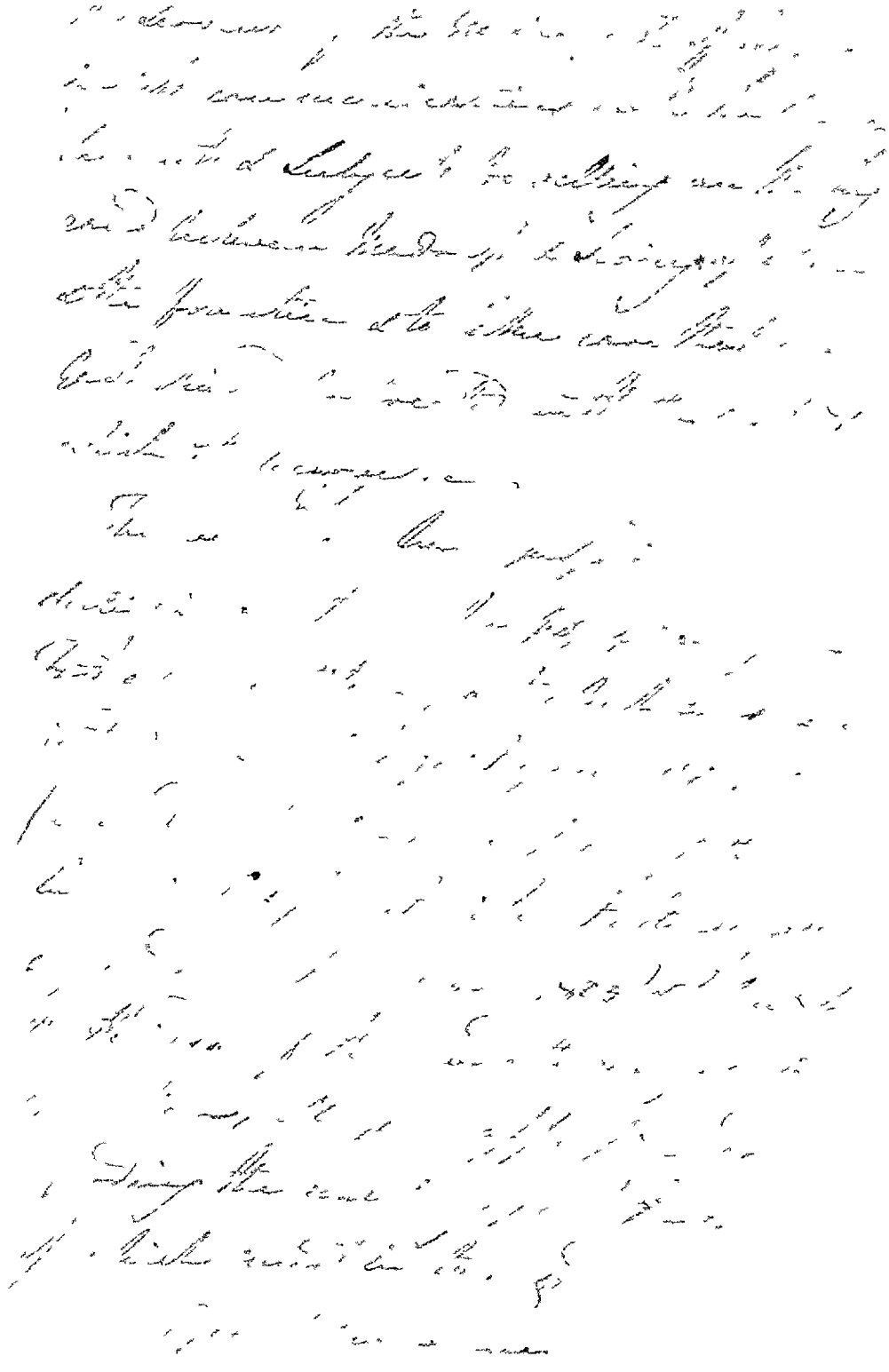
My dear Sir

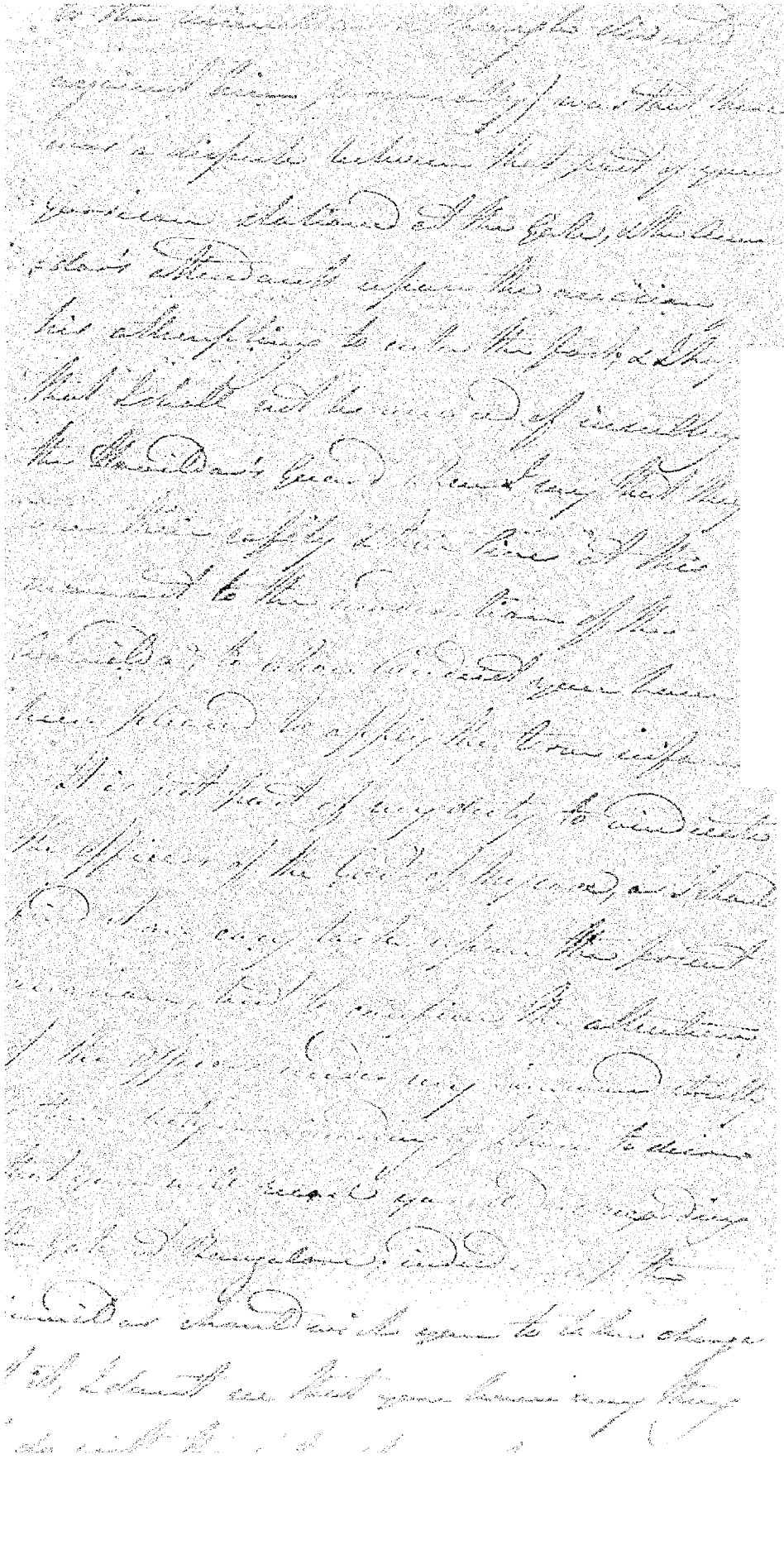
I have received your letter of the 23. March.
I shall have occasion in a work I am preparing for the
Smithsonian Institution to refer to your writings & I have
written a letter to Judge Mercur for the Statute
I cannot find a copy. As you have decided that I have
not committed him for no reason, I shall cancel
that part of the Statute, but I have had enough
trouble & annoyance connected with the matter to
[illegible]











[illegible]

To

The Officer Commanding

Nagpore.

Sir,

The Honorable Major General Whitelocke directs me to transmit to you the accompanying Copy of an Order from the Durbar of Nagpore to the Chiefs of Hyderabad stating certain Charges therein, are Rajas interfered in the Politics of the Town of Nagpore. In consequence of this the Major General has directed me to inform you that you might not to interpose in the Affairs or in the disputes between the Inhabitants of Nagpore or the adjacent districts, excepting when you may be applied to by the Durbar, or other civil Officers of the Nagpore Government, for aid and on application of their authorities that is desired that you will conduct yourself accordingly by the future orders

I am Sir your most obedient humble servant

By your Command

Major General Whitelocke

Commanding

Nagpore

Sir,

The Honorable Major General Whitelocke directs me to transmit to you the accompanying Copy of an Order from the Durbar of Nagpore to the Chiefs of Hyderabad stating certain Charges therein, are Rajas interfered in the Politics of the Town of Nagpore. In consequence of this the Major General has directed me to inform you that you might not to interpose in the Affairs or in the disputes between the Inhabitants of Nagpore or the adjacent districts, excepting when you may be applied to by the Durbar, or other civil Officers of the Nagpore Government, for aid and on application of their authorities that is desired that you will conduct yourself accordingly by the future orders

I am Sir your most obedient humble servant

By your Command

Major General Whitelocke

Commanding

Nagpore

I am this moment in receipt of the
letters which you wrote during the morning
of the marriage, which you are directed to write
the Ameeldar respecting with, and requesting
that he will attend you for that purpose accom-
panied by the Shereestadar, and such others
of the Officers of the Government, and of the
principal Inhabitants of the Town as he may
choose to have present on the occasion. And
when they have met at your quarters, you
will state to the Ameeldar, in clear and
distinct terms, that Major General Wellesley
has disapproved of your interference in support
of the pretentions of Narsingyo to certain pre-
rogatives in the celebration of his Marriage, at
Nagpur. and that you will, in like manner
inform the Ameeldar of this only cause
wherein you will, in future interfere in the
Affairs of Nagpur, or in the disputes between
the Inhabitants of that Town, or the adjacent
districts.

Major General Wellesley enjoins that you have been guided in the
first instance alluded to, by the entire and
strict observance of ceremonies settled by the Custom
of the Bhonsla Princes of Nagpur established on the
occasion of the Marriage of Viroji Rao,

first, that a man be ordered to attend when the Dumbidar comes to your house to hear the Major General's orders above detailed, and that you will inform him, in presence of the Dumbidar that if the General ever hears of Narrain Pillahi's interference again, in any matter whatever not immediately belonging to the Office which he holds in the Company's Service, he will flog him as a Camp Follower, furnish him — and turn him down into the Country.

In case you should not be able to explain the subject of this letter your-self in the Country Language to the parties concerned — The Hon: Major General Wellesley desires that you will employ any of the European Officers in the Garrison, who may be capable of doing so — or any of the Native Officers — and on no account to employ Narrain Pillah to interpret for you on that occasion.

Camp, at the Borghaut
30th May 1801.

(Signed) R Barclay
D.A.G. Gen.l in Mysore
&c.

Sir

Camp Chinkapin June 6th 1864

I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 15th last

In compliance of the instructions of the Secretary of War & Lieut. Gen. Grant of the 12th I have ordered Brig. Gen. Ransom to march with his Brigade & Brig. Gen. Gregg has instructions to march with his Brigade & Brig. Gen. Butler to march towards Petersburg. I cannot say exactly when each will reach Petersburg with the figure, or the head of their respective columns on the Southside. But I hope that each Brigade may accomplish its march in the course of a few days.

Captain Wm Ludlow

From Genl Wellesley
27 June 1802

Mysore Troops directed to march towards Chittledroog — Convoy from Mysore — intimation being received.

Camp at Vaalkrantz

Sir July 9th 1804

I have the honor to inform you that the Kaffir
Boors with whom I have been trading
I have heard they have moved from
the Eastern Stock river they are now encamping
by detachments, in order that they may be
viewed from the distant Stock they appear
to the Eastward likewise, and that they may
not delay & continue on to the Fountain at
the different Rivers, from Stock on Lake
and the adjacent Country. I have the
honor to be Sir Your most Obedient Humble
Servant
To Major Gen.l Dundas &c &c &c

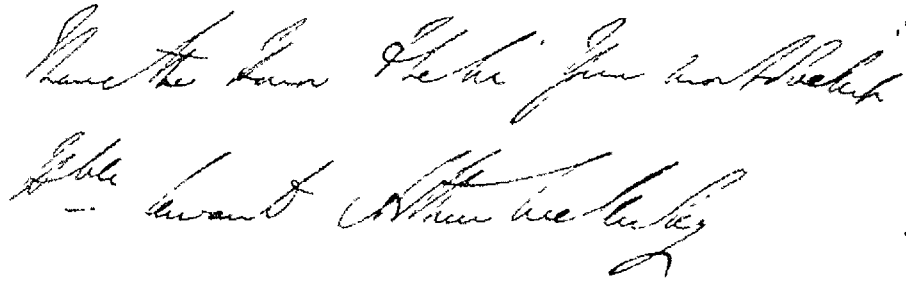
From Genl Wellesley
4 July 1808

Regis Troops to enter
Bryssa by Pennyfarm
— directions exhibiting
their march

Sir Hampshire Oct. 1. 1804

I have the honor of receiving your
letter of this date & in my former
I acquainted Mr Duggan that
letter intended for him in the post of
Wyne for Bangalore.

I shall pay the utmost attention
to your commands, & will give
Lieut. Le Fleming and Mr Redmond
Town the first Opportunity
of writing to them respecting
your



Captain Lang
8th November 1806
with Duplicate of his
answer to the Complt
of the Admiralty
Principal Officers.

The Deputy Adjutant General
in City Town

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 30th Sept. under date the 16th instant yesterday & am sorry this post

I request you to assure the Hon. the Major General Welby that I took every precaution in my power to prevent the Villages and Grass in my route from being injured or the Inhabitants molested in their persons or property — The Americans in general were apparently satisfied with the protection afforded by an Safe Guards nor do I recollect any Complaint that was made to me during our March Some suppose — If any oppression occurred I declare to you it was without my authority and even without my knowledge —

I have further to state by way of information of the Honble Major General Welby, that if the Inhabitants of Barrettstown had any Cause of Complaint I never was informed nor even knowing communicated with me on the subject, but I certainly sent off many persons to adjust any grievance that existed —

On the arrival of the 3rd Regt at Pittsgrove on the 29th I requested the Inhabitants would bring in their Waggons & Teams & Contract for the Grain to be forwarded under Convoy to

me, to the best of my recollection, that he had received no orders from Lawrence to collect provisions for the troops, but that the small quantity then in the possession of the Sepoys should be disposed of as they pleased" and the force being so much more reasonable than we found it the two preceding days, the Battalion and some followers very eagerly purchased what little the place afforded in a few hours — and I had much to regret that a greater quantity could not be procured even at a higher rate so great was the distress of the camp followers, the whole of that and the following day —

A heavy fall of rain and want of provisions obliged me to halt at Bodwapatun being assured by the Ameer who arrived in camp at 9 o'clock that a great supply of all kinds of grain had been collected and was coming into the town early on the morning of the 8th — At 8 o'clock that same day I was induced to detach Lawrence and about 100 men, not awaiting Hardy — at the request of the Ameer, to march to the town and camp a mile which I was informed I could do so much sooner than the town as to preclude the possibility of joining the whole Battalion's camp — Lieut Moore returned about 10 in the evening with only — 40 of the 70 sepoys I sent and reported that the whole town was deserted — the inhabitants having fled on the approach of the Cavalry — [illegible]

arrived - and that as his people would be soon in authority there might be a ready payment for the number of days we took on the road, I had [illegible] an arrangement of this sort. Soposoo agreed to it - and appears to have people to remain with his chief at the Factory to keep off improper persons and was informed afterwards by the Amidan that the payment had been settled agreeably to his wishes - and perfectly to his satisfaction — We must inform you that the Amidan was very apprehensive of a complaint being forwarded against himself in the presence of Captain Tennent - that Captain he supposed, must damage for the dearness we had experienced and injustice me in the most urgent manner not to be prejudiced with him for it - As he had received no instructions respecting our supplies and asked me at the same time for a Certificate specifying the kind & amount with the utmost attention — I enclose a copy of this man's receipt for which was purchased from him - and of ingurred shall forward those of all the Amidan Provinces these Districts the Corps marched —

I sadly omit recollect any place by the name of Bodiay, from Bassampetam the Battalion marched to Dawchoandy a small village on the Banks of the Tamchandra and about 2 miles from Fuandy - the Amildar of which supplied our wants fully — The Inhabitants of most of the

the Taxes in Maryland attended me on my ar-
rival at the different stages and particularly regret
to know what kind of Treatment I was to be
disposed of and were extremely told that I had
no authority to give orders on the subject, but
should recommend them to settle the Bill
as cheap as they conveniently could - mentioning
that I was disposed of at the succeeding stages
— I have lost nothing in complying with the
orders of the Hon'ble Board for which by return
of the letter without delay — I have detailed the
whole of the particulars that I can recollect
and am much concerned that so trivial
an occurrence should have obliged me to
trespass so long upon your time. —

I have the Honor to be
Gentlemen
Your most
Obedient
Humble Servt

Sept. 27th
1805

Sir

I have had the honor of receiving
your letter of the 26th Instant. I am
surprized that Major Graham should take
upon himself the payment of the thirty
Horse commanded by Captn Allen,
which could only be the duty of
Mr Dashiell; & it is but reasonable
that the Officer had a proper return
for the Service, he should give them
a sum of money equal to their Rations
& Forage.

I am &c

Hereby Notice to the Sheriff of Lincoln County
& the Coroner of Lincoln County &
also to the Sheriff of Lincoln County
to Levy for a sum of Money Equal
to the Sum of Fifty Dollars for Each
Woman & her Family & Separately
Levy Upon Each Woman.
Now the Court Directs that
Sheriff Bills & Attorney
Now the Court Directs the Clerk of
a Writ of Writ of Venire to the
Coroner of Lincoln County

Publié

Mme Jeanne Wallaby,

27 rue Dante

C

To The Collector at Ahmednagur

Sir.

I have the honor to inclose a copy of a letter which I have received from the Resident at Mysore, relative to the pay of Ryder Khan and his Party –

It appears to me to be reasonable and fair that Ryder Khan and his party should be paid for the time during which they might be expected to be on their march from Ahmednagur to Mysore, after the day on which you discharged them.

I have accordingly requested Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm to take measures to give Ryder Khan pay for himself and party for the months of December and January, and I beg you to pay Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm a sum equal to that disbursement which you will charge in your accounts

To The Resident in Mysore.

Sir.

As I am about to depart for England I have written a letter to the Dewan which I inclose, together with a copy and translation thereof for your perusal; and I beg that you will do me the favour to deliver the letter to the Dewan -

I have the honor to be Sir.
Your most Obed. Servant.
[illegible]

Fort St. George.
2d. March 1805

2 March 1805

To Cornwallis

Lieutenant Col: Malcolm will have informed you that affairs having begun to have a settled appearance in the Deckan I have obtained permission to go to England, and I commence my voyage in a few days.

I part from you with the greatest regret, and I shall ever continue to feel the most lively interest for the honor and prosperity of the Government of the Rajah of Mysore, over which you Preside.

For six years I have been concerned in the affairs of the Mysore Government, and I have contemplated, with the greatest satisfaction its increasing prosperity under your administration.

I have the

experience has justified the
wisdom of the arrangement which was
first made by the Government of Mysore,
and I am convinced that under no other
arrangement would it have been pos-
sible for the British Government to
derive such advantage from the Country
which you have governed as I have
enjoyed in the various difficulties with
which we have contended since your
authority was established.

Every principle of gratitude
therefore for many acts of personal
kindness to myself and a strong sense
of the public benefits which have been
derived from your administration make
me anxious for its continuance, and for
its increasing prosperity; and in every
situation in which I may be placed, You
may depend upon it, that I shall not
fail to bear testimony of my sense of
your merits, upon every occasion that

may offer, and that circumstance may offer no opportunity to profit by, which I may think favorable for rendering you service.

Upon the occasion of taking my leave of you I must take the liberty to recommend to you, to persevere in the laudable path which you have hitherto followed: let the prosperity of the country be your first object; Protect the Ryots and Traders, and allow no man whether vested with authority or otherwise to oppress them with impunity; do justice to every man; and attend to the wholesome advice which will be given to you by the British Resident; and you may depend upon it that your Government will be as prosperous and as permanent as I wish it to be.

I recommend to your constant favour and protection Pittnayah Pundit, Govind Pagenavis Ram Rama and

and all the Sirdars and Troops who served
meritoriously with me in the last war
and Sherhauth, and the Sircarahs belon
=ging to you who accompanied me. They
are all deserving of your favour.

You know that for some
years I have lived under my protection
Salabut Khan, the supposed son of Dhoondiah Waug. I have given
him a sum of money, and have placed
him under the guardianship of the
Joint at Seringapatam; and I request
you to take him into the Rajah's
Service hereafter; if you should find him
to be worthy of your favour.

As a testimony of my sense
of the benefits which the publick have
derived from your administration, of
my sincere regard, and of my gratitude
for many acts of personal kindness and
attention, I request your acceptance of

my

(my picture), which will be sent to you
from Bengal.

Love

General Sir. MARK.

CUBBONS observation on Mr. colton's Report on the insurrection in Bandah and Lahry

General Sir. Mark-

Cubbons observation on Mr. collon's Report on the insurrection in Canara and Dodda

No 54.

To

The Secretary

to the Government of India.

Political Department

Fort William

Sir,

1. I have had the honor of receiving Mr Secretary Ritchie's letter in the Political Department under date the 29th January last, transmitting a copy of Mr Commissioner Cotton's report upon the insurrection in Cuttack, for such observations as it may seem to me necessary to make.

2. As Mr Cotton's Report appears to me to be calculated to convey a wrong impression both of the cause, and extent and object of that insurrection, and of the chief actors in it, to acquit Canara, and Seetaram Bux, it has become necessary that I should reply to it at some length, beginning with a narrative of the principal occurrences which took place in Cuttack during the progress of the disturbance, as a suitable if not an indispensable introduction to a clear understanding of the subject, and of the differences of opinion between Mr Cotton and myself.

Captain Fetherby 16th of April 1817. — Forwards to the Secretary the copy of an Order of Regulation Colony, Superintendent of Police dated 14th April

1839 received four Proclamations for posting to have
been issued by Mahongy under Government of Madagascar
against the Pretender Porto Prince, stating that
he had been proclaimed ruler of the Government of Madagascar
and directing all the Native Servants, Petals, and Chiefs of
the Villages of the Roads of Tingoose, Foyzinjy, and Tamatave
to come and make their allegiance to him at Tellary Port
on pain of banishment. The Proclamation is dated from
Tellary on the 30th of March 1839. The Partizan says that
the Proclamations were reported to have been brought from
Ajanampara by a servant of Ramanaka, who gave them
to another person to have them at the house of one Tsodaho
Servant of Ramja Rasoj. Tsodaho forwarded them immediately
sent them to be read Tellary to be placed in the
hands of the Partizan. He latter with the person who
brought them. Captain Le Hardy observes that the circumstance
of the Proclamations having been traced to a Portuguese
suspects that he introduced them into the Country and
that they had been got up by some ill disposed persons
in Tamatave that they appear to be written by three
different persons that he has sent three of the Originals
to the Collector of Customs to enable him to trace the Authors.

Captain Le Hardy Tamatave 8th April 1839 } Refers to his letter of the preceding day forwarding the Proclamations, and transmits Copy of an Address received from the Tabaonan Radiak of Tsody Raoh Rano dated 1st of April 1839 containing Resolutions.

Also encloses the deposition of Jean Baptiste who had arrived from the post of the Ghauts on that morning, i.e. 22nd of April, & contents as below.

Remarks that none of the Individuals referred to are Corps, and that he does not conceive any effectual check that the deputation is likely to exhibit to them.

Lobban Bandiah reports his arrival at the Cutchery of Shevaroy at 10 P.M. for the purpose of making enquiry regarding the four papers noticed came from Ayaramfara Sunnyasee & he called him into the Room.

Says that according to the story of Ramoo, the Perpattigar of the Road, two Peroodahs of Gooty in the Carnatic Collectorate, named Lobbo and Bullabov, delivered the proclamations at 3 P.M. on the day preceding to one Subbiah of Kayoor in Shevaroy, and returned again.

That he (Ramoo) received them immediately from the said Subbiah, and on coming he learnt the contents & forwarded them to the Cutchery at Shevaroy Hills.

That the Perpattigar of Chinboo Parayee & Poramma and the Shanabogue of the Bhagavandadi Pagoda, had gone off with the Peons of Ayaramfara at Bellary Pett-Chinboo Parayee is in the Coss Country.

That one Sannyasee of Shevaroy had been to Ayaramfara at Bellary and returned to him.

That he (the Subadar) considered Ramoo the Perpattigar guilty as not having detained the people [illegible]

Lowry allowed Tininafuk to go away after taking his statements regarding Afrimpong, which statements the Ashanti, however, refused, instead of sending him to the Mozon. That he has confined the Paramount for not giving more evidence.

That he is afraid that the people of the land may demand that Lowry do be placed [illegible] and sent to the Ashanti right and left.

That Tininafuk has deposed in his examination "that all people proceeding from the eastern to the town "country, and those coming from the latter to the former, "are prevented by forces composed of men of the Cuama "Zelaka posted on the roads."

That he purposes to send some trusty persons to ascertain the truth of this report.

Tetrah the Pram employed in the Dewan Secretary, and Inhabitant of Bontzaray in Wogunjaing, Fanti says that on the 28th of March, he was at the Villages of Chambo and Banjee, when a great number of persons were assembled for war fighting and a report prevailed that Afrimpong's two sons had arrived at Cooka, and that arms had been received for all the people to repair to him. That one Tuminaba Betty had brought a letter from him inviting all the people on that side of the Chant to combine with him. That as the Paramount was going, they said they would also go. That one Mugonfuk had informed him that all the people of Chambo Banjee were ordered towards Afrimpong Town. And that the Mugonfuk's brother informed, saying that he had seen the eastern Fanti and Wogunjaing [illegible]

present people proceeding to the upper parts. That in the morning of the 8th of April the settlers of the Point of Sampjie with 5 or 6 Brin with him, who said they were going to Tobie that the number of persons collected at Chamboo Parsing were chiefly that they were settling on the lands of Appamuppa and no others.

Captain St Barby-Harrison
8th April 1837

Forwards the examination of Jemmaghah, whose declaration was received in the preceding letter, also the deposition of one Appiah. Both confirming the capture of a large body of Ryots having assembled at Bellaghat to dispute the claims of Per-mentary Amuah the son of Appajie Drums. Mentions that his men whom he had sent early on the morning of the 7th of April to Amanokoo with Bellaghat to arrest Amuah the executor of the deceased, had not returned and is afraid of. Apprehends from what he has learned from the Fetishmen Priests that the men have been waylaid and proved attacked at the foot of the Grand Cordon Seattle coming into the Country via Appenoorgh.

Encamped in the Wassaw Country the 12th of April days. That he marched from the village of Pongsin on the 9th inst with the Polonds and the principal Ryots, when on Thursday the 6th of March the Ryots of Jeimi named Jemmiah Amuah informed and big others men, consisting of Pongsinmen Bentendas, Assins and Wassaw Chiefs from Apka

maintains his former allegiance that Tibet should
and should be China. That Mongolia and Mishkin
men of the mandarin and Boxer rebellion
but he always denied the people of the Emperor
(i.e. the people of Western Asia) "communism" does mean.
Again the Parliament said "that Tibet people of the
Lamaism are loyal to the Emperor of China
right to siege the fort of Barkam and give it to him,
otherwise more arms are sent which do it." However
"but the Parliament said that we had come from Tibet
worship. Many Russian Buddhists, and Radampa
Ramsay Gombad were the Chief Ministers of the
Majesty of Tibet was the ruler of his country."

A Russian an Inhabitant of Mongolia was
examined by the Superintendent of Police on the 2nd
of April 1910. That on January the 29th instant
he was on his way from Peking to Urga and
saw 1000 men consisting of Russians with
the inner Country armed with swords and rifles
were assembled at the Gateway at Kalgan. That he
saw a Russian running about and counting men.
That the Lamas from beyond Kalgan were coming
in groups of 40 and 50 saying that they were
proceeding to join Chinampaw. That he went to
the house of the 3rd Lieutenant and asked
why so many Lamas were coming. They replied
by Chinampaw, with Tibet an Emperor, and
[illegible]

each family should come forward with their Provisions and arms. But the women and children were removed but not appear alarmed, but were all as usual on their respective Lands.-

Captain LeHardy-Mercier } States that he had
3d April 1837- } just received a report
of 150 armed men having assembled apparently with hostile intentions at the foot of the Sabrevois- that they had committed acts of aggression on the Inhabitants of Upper Canada, and that he had thought it advisable to order out a party of Men to disperse them, being apprehensive that they might be joined by disaffected persons from the neighbouring Parishes, if allowed to remain there with impunity- That to show confidence in the Loyal, as well as prevent if possible a recourse to violence in raising the people he had thought it inadvisable to accompany the party with 12 or 20 Savages- Also enclosed a copy of his letter to the Officer Commanding the Troops, with copies of certain Depositions and Proclamations- contained in them below.-

---

Pomroy a Person employed in the Office of Commissariat Examined at the Castle & Tavern of Chambly on the 3d of April 1837, deposeth. That by the desire of Mr Commissariat Goodhue he went on Saturday the 1st of April to the Seven Stone Houses to learn the news, about the assembly of men in the Canada Villages on account of some Cattle sent from Chambly according to Contract to Mr Hughes at Napierville & St Philippe in the name and for the use of Mr Goodhue

of a Shitty situate at the frontier post where there is
a Guard of Corps. That one Person went out to him-
Self on the morning of the 3d at 1/2 past 6, they did
went to the Post where the Corps Guard is stationed,
when they saw them, besides the 3 Corp Guards, 5 or 6
Peons of the Village of Sumaje came. That upon
asking why the Guard had been there they answered
the latter informed them, that a Person by name
Aparicio para Swamp for the Spanish Post Bar-
racks, and that people were assembling, upon this
to them that additional men were dispersing for post
They said likewise that they did not know for certain
for what the people were assembling in Carmen, but
that they had been told that the people of Carmen
Villa had established a Guard near the Cayuntoo
River. That upon again asking the Guards why more
men were sent to them than usual, they replied as
there were Guards established in the Carmen Villa
they got additional men to their number as a pre-
ventation. That upon asking the Guards if the
Corps Guards of whether there was any hindrance to
his departure, and Parrot going to Belize, stated,
the Guards said that there was no impediment on
their part, but that they might proceed. That
Deponent and Parrot upon leaving the frontier post
did proceed towards the River Cayuntoo in the
direction of the Carmen Village, and at 1/5 mile of
the Carmen Village crossed over the Post Cayun-

[illegible] each, in a thicket on the ground on the Coorey
Rise of the River, with whom they were engaging with-
[illegible] to no avail upon which deponents and Riv-
[illegible] by some [illegible] coming precipitance, fired on that
account detained them. That the Chief of these guards,
or Governor of the Village of Cogunloddoo, came up and
[illegible] to [illegible] as they were going to, and upon meet-
ing a reply that they were going to Bray road upon
a certain ceremony obtained that they, deponents
Riverboy were boys, and that nothing could be done
by them. That he also informed them that Shrumpsha
[illegible] coming [illegible] and the men along with them
[illegible] proceeded on the day before yesterday, viz. on the
30th of March to Ballaray. That the Shrumpsha had
not many armed men, but that there were many
with Bludjeons or Badgeys. That in all there were
1000 men. That no more had been received of Shrump-
shas [illegible] after he had gone to Bruary. He Ordered them
to leave deponent and his companion not to delay,
but to go away soon. That deponent after travelling
to continue his journey along the road, [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] Shrumpsha with their being
molested. That they found the men of the ground, at the
Burren [illegible] saying many threatening that if
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

road to Bellary, wherein he came, was crowded with bullock carts & other persons going and coming on that road. The road, & nothing of the country around Sirnoor, except Elephant Rock, presented anything but a barren, desolate appearance on from Bellary to Sirnoor. The latter on the Sirnoor side said that they had been stationed there for 4 or 5 days. They were residents of the Bragany of Moodtoor, and their names were Cloudy Lobo & Simon Pinto. Upon being asked their names Deponent said unto them, they would instantly come forward to him, and his companion Benno. Cannot say for how long a time the said would remain there.—

Pandy Munay Simmiah of Gowdahalli, aged, about Village of Siringall in Hanamsagar, examined by the Superintendent, sworn on the 3rd of April 1833 at Hanamsagar; deposes— That he has a house at Siragay, and had been at that Village some 10 or 12 days back, for a festival. That the festival ended on Wednesday the 28th of March. That on Thursday the 29th the Ryots of Chamboo Soragay were assembled for the festival, and the Shandagar and Soragar Ryots of the same Village were present. That about 12 Oclock Mid. the said Simmiah Setty and 10 other Soragar Ryots were [illegible] armed with a sword and bludgeon on their return from Bellary. Simmiah Setty came up to the Soragar Ryots [illegible] and said to them, "[illegible]

"arms complete, as Sharumpura had given him orders to "cut & feet" that the Jemautgar replied "very well," and was exerting himself in giving orders to call the Ryots and sending them off with their arms. That upon deponent and one Pittamally Tammiah saying that they would return to their homes in Tavarekere, the said Tammiah Setty told them they should not be allowed to go, frightened them, and treated them with violence. That the Setty also informed them that guards had been placed on the borders to prevent people passing. That deponent and Tammiah then proposed to set out for Bellary before the rest, and accordingly arrived at the Cutcherry at Bellary at 11 o'clock that night. The Cutcherry was guarded by nearly 1000 men armed with swords and matchlocks. That upon informing the guards that they were Inhabitants of Tavarekere and had come from Canjee to visit Sharumpura at the requisition of Tammiah Setty, they were admitted to an interview with Sharumpura who was seated on a Carpet spread on the floor, with several Mootsuddies and Peons near him. Deponent recognized Hadempaddy Thimmajoosiah, Parvatarayadu Thimmiah, and Kootamoor Thimiah. The Sowcary asked whether deponent and Tammiah were, and having said they were of Tavarekere said "very well," and asked nothing of any importance. Deponent and Tammiah then left the Cutcherry and returned to their lodgings, and were [illegible]

morning at the first watch one of which was
appointed to stay at Bellary, while the rest
were drawn up to march with the Swamy to Poo-
57 Rupees was paid to each Swamy by the hands of
Govumpaddy Ramaya Comtee that Nabob was
Ramayya / the two Swamy Lutchiman Kannia / Brother /
and his / Brother Seramma, were among the
the Swamy with / open round them / in the, main the
Swamy demanded of Ramapah how he could do
could / and if a Lantern to come. That the letter from
/ Cooley, for / person, blamed it, / was directed
by the Swamy to continue in the address of
Cutta at Bellary, Petta / a men that the Swamy
, remained in one to live Cocoa-nuts which he drank
and drank the water. Deponent was with that the
reason why Ramapah was come / was under
is not / him / Bellary with / that was Ramapah
Pooja / and / men, / Ramapah / Indian seized
and wounded. That soon after the Swamy mounted
a bay horse, and / proceeded to / Cotton, accompanied
Swamy / men, / himself and to a / Pagoda / the
ground of / Poodicotta, Deponent returned to Bellary / two
days / after / Ramapah / was / to / the / men / my
/ / / /

it was to this same town on Friday the 30th of March,
while upon his return from Bellary, Ramalingaya
Peddanah, Tambiagne Lingannen Narrain of Bhaga-
muddee Village, and the Ryots of the Village of Cha-
cras Parajay, 40 man in number, proceeding near
Sawn Road with their arms. They had not returned
to their Village, up to Saturday the 1st of April &
did not know the Robbers who were with Chinnapara
holding any consultations. Of the men who were with
Chinnapara some were prostrating themselves before
Chinnapara Swamy, and some standing still. and not
taking upon any subject. The people who were with
Chinnapara were Ryots of that part of the Canara District
namely Potoor, Ratnacherry, Penjie, Adoor and Bellary
Pomarah road, not acquainted with any of the Workmen
Pais or Chiefs who were there. Know that they came from
the above Villages because he heard Chinnapa say Canara
words forming the men by calling out the names of
their respective Villages. does not know why the men
were formed into Columns. When Jammadi Shetty called
all the men of Parajay to attend in arms, he only
said that it was Chinnapa's order. He did not say
or what purposes they were required. An old man
named Koodyhanda Poojaka, and several other Workmen
who were with Chinnapara. Deponent is sure that the
men were called together by Chinnapara Swamy,
& not by any Chiefman for Hunting. The Women and
children were not in any others, Deponent saw them quiet
& peaceable. Deponent declares that he has not receiv-
ed, received, the money & not received to pay and does

Eyoladadoo Sobo of the Kwaiburi tribe, an inhabitant of Awerawa town, examined before the Saltpan Tribunal of Boing on the 3rd of April 1901 saith:-

That on the night of the 2nd of April he was sent in company with 2 Sehoys, and the Petitioner of Awerawa and another named Inorboo, by the Awerawa Boboo to the Salt pan Tribunal, to learn how many people of the Awerawa District were stationed there, and what they were doing. Accordingly deponent proceeded to the gate at the Salt-pan Tribunal, and waited there until day break. When leaving 10 or 20 men on one side in the Inglish deponent and the Sehoys proceeded for about half a mile & met with 120 men of the Awerawa District seated with their arms at the Tribunal Gate. Two of them were walking up and down and cautioned deponent & a mile's distance from that place 10 men were placed as a Request Guard - 45 men were directed by posted in another place deponent says that Awerawa having been out on the 1st of April to gather rubber was refused & did accordingly & no matters by the people of the Awerawa District who were posted as Guards at the Tribunal Gate, and continued for a day. That deponent was informed that besides the three Guards at the places above described, a man there was placed at a Cattay & white Inhabitants of the Tribunal Gate and another at the road of a Sharpening Tuesday near Boobo Town on the right of the river Ruby - 3 of Awerawa that is the men sent to any report to Ruby & [illegible] & to bring writing [illegible] answered by the Guards. Heard a Boy from Awerawa named [illegible] [illegible]

... Prosso meant during his detention, and informed
... that he had told the men were assembled on
... purpose, but not the purpose for which they were collected
... to the Indian, that a singular story. That the Turks
... had with the exception of two or three on
... Canara, and Hungarians near a Canal which is
... within one shot of Semlin, that -

... Medical Commissioner of Police had received
... report of the Superintendent of Quarantine dated the 2d
... of April 1837. - States with reference to the arrival
... from Constantinople of the Schooner
... Hungary had sent men thither, and had
... visited the Lazaretto and ascertained that
... men of the Village of Bare Sunday of the Pilgrim
... Canara with merchandize and invoices and had
... and there - that the Corporation attorney
... by in the Village of Sankuica to take in charge
... removed from the boat, on which the former
... established; that on being asked by the people
... Sanspaire why they detain them, they answered
... reason that the Lazaretto was [illegible]
... Constantinople, and that there would be a limit -

... that the Quarantine had ordered that the former
... Vranspaire had informed them that on their
... men visited were over the burning [illegible]
... 30 hours - that [illegible]
... of the Travellers that he, the Messenger, [illegible]
... [illegible]
... [illegible]

Sooliah, Sarputtegar of Sooltuby Bootoo Road in Coorg in an Arzee addressed to the Superintendent of Coorg dated the 3d of April 1837 states -

That on the preceding day a Sooty man of the Colly of the Road, having gone to the Talacauvery Plant to draw Toddy, was informed by one Coobinda as follows, that certain people of the District of Yemmemmangalam, Pergunnah Nanjerajapatna were there detained & guards at the Bootoo Soortada Colly, together with their arms, and had put them in confinement. That the Sarputtegary as soon as he received the above intelligence, sent men to ascertain if it was true - Then he will report the result & how it is made known to him.

Linguy Gowda Sarputtegar of Yedduvanad in an Arzee addressed to Captain McHardy Superintendent of Coorg, dated 3d of April 1837 states - That it was reported to him by the Cooly Peon Nagaiah at 12 o'Clock on that day, upon returning from the Anecary of Mooly Mavinahalla, whether he had been sent with the mail received from the Periyapatna Post on the previous night, with orders to deliver it to the Post Office Writer at Cooly as follows - That he, Nagaiah upon arriving at the Anecary at Cooly having inquired called for the Anecary when Boy Peon and Sirdar, when they informed him as follows "You are carrying "the mail, have one has taken away the mail from "the hands of the people who were carrying it on "Friday the 31st of March, down the ghaut, the Anecary therefore does not keep the Post

"Barley Mount, and the Turkey people are in a body of
"you go the road will be taken away from you, and
"you will also be committed to our body. The men's reasons
from Kinsale on Saturday and Sunday were returned back,
not being able to proceed further. The Turkey commit-
-ee" But on this the Turkey men were strong than as to
the persons that occasioned so much trouble, they found
out they were themselves [illegible] that the
Turkey could not go to their name or being [illegible]
by that route.

The Particulars were that he had forwarded the
[illegible] returned the Turkey men to the Lieutenant C
under charge of a Corporal & [illegible]

Captain Leffardy Camp near the
Summit of the Tabnan Mount
Dated 5th of April 1837 } Referring to
letter of the 3d inst

Giving debt Information on the night of the 3d inst
to armed Corps Commanded by Captain Patrick Lyons, the Lieutenant
Woods, and 2 Companies of the 30th Regiment N.C.

In reaching the Summit of the Tabnan ground, were
informed by the Guard of the body on their near
the Battery, towards Bellary Path, as we approached
within 150 yards in Intelligence, Lieutenant Watson, party
Lieutenant Lieutenant accompanied by [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] Corps Patrick
Lyons [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

cause of their having taken up arms against the Govern-
-ment, stated, that they were acting under the sanc-
-tion of a Proclamation issued by Lord Elgin himself.
-- The Commissioners, I am happy to say, succeeded
in, almost any body from going into Camp, due to large
numbers of persons assembling there.

On the 16th we arrived to Camp on the Pine River, having
passed this day without any thing occurring
worthy of notice, on the 17th we arrived at the Bend
of the River, encamped for the night, here we
were joined by Lieut. Col. Gray, Major Boulton, Capt.
Cameron, Lieut. Gapper, Lieut. Cumberland, Lieut.
Gapper, Lieut. Cumberland, Lieut. Gapper, Lieut.
Cumberland

Headmd of Paddy Back Road - the latter mentioning his intention of attacking another party of the Dunwoodie and had assembled at the foot of the Moray Ranny Stand

Sonnapah Dewan of Goorg writes to the Dewan Bopannah on the 4th of April at 4 P.M.-

That agreeably to an Order from the Superintendent of Paddy Back Road he had sent men to the Pushtigers of Kaggode Road, Gudoolany Road, and Kandamoor Road, with a request to forward 50 men from their respective Roads to support 4 field Guns to the Pushtiger of Koyangiry Road. That where Time when also sent to forward 150 men from Paddy Back Road, Berkoor Road, and Annuttay Road - and 120 men from Fright Road

That not being aware by the Gentleman, the Superintendent about it, those men were not a party of this intelligence.

The Dewan concludes with expressing his and the Commandant of the Troops Colonel Lancelot anxiety to receive intelligence.-

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Headmd Sowdagar of Paddy Back Road in an Order addressed to the Superintendent of Goorg dated the 4th of April writes in reply to the Superintendent Letter ordering him to adopt the requisite measures of apprehend cautiously and send to Mercara the Guards from the Sawna Gidak to the amount of 20 men whom he had reported to be posted on the frontier.-

That 200 men of Sawna are posted at the Pass on account of Kodagnana - That Defender, and 20 by him to Subadary on the road were being armed Each received on that day that 40 men of the Sawna

Gillah, and of Chenkoo Village of Thawa near and
posted an Guard in the Village of Chenkoo - that he
will collect people from Mainga Tree, Pooty Tree
Road, Rangoo Tree, and Thawanaad, and retain him-
-self to the place and defend the aforesaid Inhabi-
-tants.-

Request that 100 men may be given for the aid of 100
men from Kayangaing and other Roads, to arrive with
armed at a Village which be named by the next day after
noon, to deign the men of Thawa Gillah who are keeping
Guard at Sumpajee - that he has given orders to the
Subaltezar of Kayangaing Road to bring 100 men in
Arms to proceed to the above Village - and has directed
the deigun of the Guards from the Canara Gillah posted
at Sangerfuddy - Begs for the aid of other Roads on the
people of one Road he says are not strong enough
for the business - Promises to send further report.-

Captain LeHardy Camp near
the Foot of the Sumpajee Mount
6th of April 1837

Reports his arrival at
the Foot of the Mount on the
Afternoon of the 5th accom-
-panied by 300 armed Coorgs and the Detachment of the
30th Regiment N.I. and that the armed men that attend
from the neighbourhood of Sumpajee - that, on account
of the density of the Jungle the die. not deem it advisa-
-ble to descend the Mount on that side. That he encamped
halting for two or three days on the Mount, with a view
of drawing the Insurgents towards the coast, and thereby
facilitating measures which the Government of Canara
has before this adopted for restoring the
District to Tranquillity -

to the Collector of Kamara, intimating the measures adopted for co-operating with them if necessary—

Captain Le Hardy on his letter to the Collector of Kamara dated the 8th April from the Sumprajee, found, on visiting that Island, that the Pirates under his observation, eight in number, were lying to the Coorg shore with their boats on the Island and were found in possession of the Prisoners taken at the bottom of the Salmain Island. That he is, furnished with the force above named at the Mandovy the Sumprajee Vessel, to co-operate if necessary with any troops sent from Cananore or Mangalore into Timbercan- that he had detained Portion of Cargo on the ship Jane to assist and Reize any armed bodies which may approach the spot of the Island to collect information to enable him to give his co-operation- mentions that few of the Inhabitants of the Villages of Kamy, Cajee and Cajee at the foot of the Ghauts have, conceded to Pillary Pitt to give Assistance, but that the Coorgs on Kamara shewing any disposition to do the same, have promised most readily to assist in surprising the Pirates—

Captain Le Hardy— } States that in viewing
Sumprajee Island 7th April 1837 } the Pirates on the
Coast Portion against the detachment of the E.I.
which in case the Pirates of Portion and in endeavor-
ing to make, in two Pinnaces to rescue the
Pirates, that according to the Inhabitants
Cochin and Madras must consequently have
in case of need [illegible]

rendered it impracticable to make a regular movement by the Pass therefore determined the detachment of Sepoys above the Ghauts that they should proceed without delay to the Assistance of Lieut Colonel Wallace corps of guarding the Encumbrance, and it would have answered their good had the detachment been ordered to accompany them - He also sent and requested Colonel Gillespie Commanding the 19th Regiment to proceed with his Corps to Arrenigode to await further orders the object being to cause any Rebellious rising which might be entertained by the Inhabitants of Yellooreabad Chinny, whose Fidelity to the Company's Government could not fully be relied on, and to be advanced on route to Canara should their services be required there - Recommends that the Pagoda that the Land Revenue that once should be remitted to all such Ryots as have or may join him (the Superintendent) in arms for the State that Canara Ryots hold their Lands under the obligation of performing Military service when called upon, yet that the readiness which has been shown on the present occasion to join the Company's Troops will induce him to grant them an indulgence on the part of the Government - That anticipating the sanction of Government for this measure, he has ordered the collection of the Rents to be suspended - Remits copies of the orders he has issued to the Subadars to collect [illegible] for the execution of this Service, together with those which he has received [illegible] Mentions that he has written to Colonel Gillespie [illegible]

Letter received from the Officer Commanding Mandalem
[illegible] which were used by us with 300 [illegible]
[illegible] Resident to express the hereby wishes
[illegible] to come this morning & Coorg
[illegible] That the Garrison here may, by this time
[illegible] forage as they near the same Country.—

Captain Hardy Cantonment } Referring to Act
Sumbajee Ghaut 8th April 1837 } part of his letter of the 7th inst, covering this Morning instructions
the 19th Regiment to move on to Periapatna, now states
that he has deemed it advisable to request the Officer
commanding the 19th to march as rapidly as possible
upon Periapatna, as it was quite impossible to ascertain
what effect the disaffection at Mangalore might produce
on the disposition of the Coorgs. Expects to be able in
a day or two to judge what the probable result of the
views will be, and should they appear favourable,
as he, Captain Hardy, has every reason to believe
they will, intends to move the 19th to Halebid or Belur from
whence they might at any time reach Periapatna by
a forced march. Considers the Commissariat Arrangements
[illegible] to move a Division, as increasing the
force into Coorg without any necessity would be
[illegible] Resident in Coorg, from
the [illegible] of Captain [illegible] to
[illegible] to [illegible] to
[illegible] to [illegible] to
[illegible] to [illegible] to
[illegible] to [illegible] to
[illegible] to [illegible] to

carry into immediate effect the measure referred to in his former letter of transmitting the whole of the next year's Rent to such Rajah as might join him in arms for the defence of the Country, and for offensive operations in Sumbooloo, considering it of paramount importance to retain the good will and attachment of the people at the present crisis, and of leaving to the wavering and disaffected nothing to gain by a change of Government. urges also the consideration that the disaffected would most probably refuse payment, knowing that it would be impossible at present to enforce the demand by coercive measures. States that he had encamped on that morning (the 3rd) with the detachment of Sepoys and about 200 Coorgs on some ground 4 miles west of Sheccara, because it commanded the Summits of the Chain leading into Sumbooloo. That two Prisoners had been sent up to him from the Low Country by Subadar Biddia Rand that he expected to receive a report of the attack by Subadar Hasick on a party of 300 or 400 Insurgents at the foot of the Mountainy Street.

Captain Le Hardy. Top of the Seringapatam Hant 9th April 1837. } Reports that he had received the Officer Commanding the 19th Regiment to continue his march from the French Rocks to Bailey, and the Officer Commanding the 36th Regiment to have his whole Regiment in readiness to march from Sheccara to the north of Coorg in order to keep in check the Insurgents from Sumbooloo who had taken post at the Bridge Hant, and that he should himself proceed in advance with a party

Captain Le Hardy further reports that the numbers of troops now in arms exceed 1,000, and that they have prevented the following chiefs offering their services to suppress the insurrection in Benara -

(1) The Mentoffee assays of the Devon Komakah and Bofoo of the Wassaw and other Tarkwa natives, and of the Wassaw and other Tarkwa natives, and respectable individuals, Amma Ryto to Mr. of Coorg received to Captain Le Hardy Superintendent for the affairs of Coorg -

"It is publicly known that the Komaki, Ryto and Acrom, together with the friends and relations of Devon Letchman Barnial residing in Portuguese Tarkwa in the field of Benara have joined in an Insurrection - therefore the following considerations are submitted for the putting down of the insurrection, as well as in respect to the measures to be taken resisting the rebels should they in territory with additional designs -

1 The Coorg do not require any pay, because it is a duty which one owes to our country & secure its tranquillity, and consequently no payment is required But as long as our men are engaged in active offensive they will require to be supplied with food or Cattle [illegible] remunerate -

2 [illegible]

3 [illegible]

and for this object we are ready to proceed as far as
Bellary subject to Poolon and Amerdoolen. Beyond
this the inhabitants of Soorg cannot be expected to go.
5 In case we should be unable to
put down the insurrection of the Amerdoolans, it
will be enough that the Company's troops should
afford us their assistance.-
It would be a great thing if the Sultan would be
pleased to exempt from Cundagum all those of the
Samma Ryots as shall exert themselves in coming
forward with their arms to engage in hostilities
on this occasion besides any other rewards which the Sultan
himself may be pleased to confer upon them will be
joyfully received.-
We are now ready to take part in all the operations
which may take place in this Country. But as
our Agricultural Labours commence on the 10th Bi
of Vyshack or the month of May it will be necessary
to give us liberty to attend to our cultivation, otherwise
we shall be greatly distressed, because the
Soorg have no other cultivation excepting that of
the wet land fields and from that single crop alone
our Women, Children, Slaves &c have to be supplied
with the food and raiment which the year round
- Some may - consequently it will be necessary
that they should be exempted during the season of
their cultivation from taking any part in the operations
about to be carried on in Poolon, Amerdoolen
and that part of the Country.-
But if the Ryots of other Zillahs should march
to our Country with hostile intentions every

the reason of our cultivation, we shall no longer continue
engaged in our own pursuits, and have in prime objec-
-tion of the aggression, because such disturbers of
the peace of our country will be receiving us in the
same light as if we had entered our houses and plun-
-dered our property. Therefore we shall have no hesi-
-tation of defence under such circumstances to use
our utmost endeavours to show our loyalty to the Com
-pany's Sirkar.-

9. It is falsely reported that the Coorgs have gone in
the Canara district and **excited** a revolt, but in the
subject is well enquired into, it will be made to appe
that the whole of our people are now within the lines
of our own Boundary, and the Patails and Ryots of
Amerkodien as well as the friends and relations of
Lattee and Linga also Porputtegan Kariakaik of
Parjee, have stirred up the people of those provinces
and have brought a bad name on our Country.

For the last three Centuries the two Provinces name
Amer and Yedden have been annexed to Coorg - after the
Country was taken by the Company they were brought
to the Canara district - about 40 years ago, Tippoo con-
-sidering that the population of Coorg was small,
oppressions used by him that the last of the in-
-habitants of each house in those Provinces re-
-moved into Coorg, and consequently since that time
the Southern Districts of Yedden Nad, which
was formerly inhabited when we first
reduced the subjects of the two Provinces
to Company's Sirkar no more than 3 or 4 thou-

of any section or disturbance as made by them, Europeans
or armed, because of their general use of the
same -

It would be impracticable to impose any restrictions
whatever upon, or to prevent them, as natives, from
from resorting to this place, neither can we reasonably
expect to prohibit them from pregnant by their
own wives, and it is natural to suppose that
they would resort to clandestine modes of intercourse,
and the perfect quiet which we now see
at present existing with the country, and
account their hostile acts are erroneously ascribed
to our Countrymen; it would therefore be
in the Hammers unless, in order to obviate any
cause being attributed to us, prohibit
and any events as may be deemed most expedient
to the nature of the case -

19. The following is a statement of 1050 Coorgs
who have come forward with their arms, on the
dispersion of the insurrection were in various parts

Body Guard Road Talcott Soobadar Madeira

Division consisting of -

100 Men now placed at Tolly Gunge Cutcherry under
Jemadar Sudasivan Nair, Subadar Major
Bovanny Appakah, and Radumpandy Chinnia -

30. Men on the Frontier Cutcherry under Subadar
Ramen Nair and Jemadar Pookan Nair on the
late Parattigan Cutcherry -

20 Men at the Frontier Cutcherry under Subadar
Bolagey Mandeah, and Jemadar
Cunja Nagen -

[illegible]

orders of the late Parputtegar Sinniah Sowragaur and the late Daroga Sinnapoo.-

150 Men of the Frontier of Kadawaikal under the orders of the late Subadar Kurrenkoo, and the late Parputtegar Madanah Dewiah.-

750 Men in attendance at the Koozoor, to proceed wherever they may be ordered, under the following Chiefs namely Dewan Bopoo, Subadar Bidiah, the late Subadar Irundapundah Mannah, Madanda Appadoo, Pow=Kara Iyahpah, Chitty Appah and Kolenah Aikoo.-

1050.

11. The following is a scale of Batta proposed for your consideration, for our men who have come forward to offer their services in the hostile operations about to take place.-

	Annas
Each individual indiscriminately per day	2-
Each Parputtegar and other principal men corresponding with him in rank per day	4-
Each Subadar and other men corresponding with him in respectability per day	8-

If this scale of Batta is allowed to us it will be considered a great boon.-

12. The last representation we have to make is this.- We will consider ourselves to be the children of this Illustrious Government the Company's Vakeel, and are willing to do every thing both small and great to the utmost endeavours to discharge our duty faithfully and obediently according to your orders and gain our reputation and depend on the Kindness which your honour towards us.-

Here [illegible] Sirdar of the Poonah,
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Captain Le Hardy 10th of April 1837. Sonwarpett in Coorg. } Forwards copy of his letter to the Officer Commanding Coorg, apprising him of his intention of moving towards Sonwarpett with a body of troops to keep in check the advance of the Insurgents, who there was reason to believe, from reports received on the previous day, were assembling in large bodies near the top of the Bisley Ghaut. also requesting him to follow him as soon as possible with the whole of the force under his command —

Reports his having marched with about 300 Coorgs, from the Sumpaje Ghaut, and having arrived at Sonwarpett on the 10th at 5. P.M. Can obtain no information that can be depended upon of the force of the Insurgents. believes it to be exaggerated. Proposes marching on to the Ghaut on the following morning, with the view first of cutting off the retreat of the Insurgents to the Low Country if possible, and then attacking them should their force be such as to leave no doubt of success. If there should be any risk in attempting this, proposes to hold his ground in the Jungles in their rear until the arrival within 36 M, which he expects may by a forced march reach the Bisley Ghaut on the evening of the 11th. was induced to make a requisition to Colonel Lindsay to proceed on this duty with the whole of the force in Coorg, in order that the 36th R. N. I. might be ready to march with the 19th Reg't, believes the services of their services be required there, as he has every reason to believe every assistance in his power will be given by the Coorgs

from that these 2 Corps, strengthened by a Brigade from Bangalore, may with the assistance of the forces acting along the foot of the Ghauts clear Sundoolee and Poolon of the rebels in the course of a few days, and retire to Cantonment before the rains, at least of the 19th Regts now on the march from Bangalore, the plan he proposes will be almost impracticable. Trusts that upon these considerations the measure of moving the 39th may not be disapproved of, besides that, it is expedient to protect this side the neighbourhood of Sonnawadee / the only part of Coorg in which the disposition of the inhabitants is at all doubtful.

Captain Le Hardy — Reports that having Seringapatam 13th April 1837 proceeded on the 11th with about 800 troops to Bisley with the view of taking up a position in rear of the Insurgents, he came upon the left of their position about two miles beyond the frontier which position was found too strong to attack. Saw a number of men on the hills, and believes from the reports of a confidential messenger that the Insurgent force is not less than 2000, of whom about 700 were armed with Matchlocks and muskets, and it was said that there were also Guns &c. [illegible] would have been hazardous to have attacked the Insurgents under the circumstances of their [illegible] as it had been for the purpose that [illegible]

on the rebels, had no hesitation on finding it to be the Commissioners wish that the troops under orders should occupy the Fort of Mercara, to cover the immediate return of the 36th N.I. and the Sappers to Mercara - That the whole marched into Mercara early on the morning of the 13th -

- Forwards copy of an Order from the Subadar of Yadoray Pack Road received early on the morning of the 13th which leads him to apprehend the possibility of defection on the part of the Subadar of Yadoray Pack Road, Madiah -

Has deemed it prudent in consequence to countermarch the 19th Regiment into the view of its marching at Bettadpoor, under more confident of the Subadar not having been guilty of the breach of fidelity of which he is suspected - whence it may join the force at Bisley in two marches, or if there should be no necessity for their services at Mercara, they might proceed to occupy a strong position near Komoolly on the North frontier of Coorg, and thence cut off any parties which the Rebels might detach into Ygoor or Nunjenaad - Has left 300 Coorgs at Komoolly to protect the frontier Experiences some difficulty in procuring grain, the Inhabitants having assumed disposed of their superfluous stock during the last two months - Alludes to the expediency of a supply being furnished as early as practicable for the troops at Mercara - States that the Bazar stores are leaving the Pettah, and Provisions are becoming scarce - Begs to be authority to release, on his giving

Referring to the Arzee from the Tuwaun, Subadaar &c.
forwarded with his letter of the 9th Instant, reports the
disarrangement of Battas to the Rajah who have assembled
in arms, and requests permission to allow horses to 12 or 14 Congo
of the most respectable families of the Country, who formerly
held situations under the Rajah, and had joined the Superin-
-tendent, marching daily for the preceding four or five days,
20 or 30 miles a day- That they were formerly allowed this
indulgence, when employed on similar duties- Begs that
three of the Officers may be presented immediately with
Horses to enable them to move about with him (the
Superintendent)-

Tyapanah Subadaar of Groobong Road Road in his
Arzee alluded to in the above letter addressed to Captain
Le Geyt dated on the 12th of April 1837-

States that about 3 P.M. of the 12th two men coming
in haste in the direction of Riggut Road, gave to the
Sarputtegar of Beppoo Road a Peroop which the Sarputte-
-gar delivered to him (Tyapanah)- That upon enquir-
-ing of the man where they got the Peroop, and where
they came from, they replied that they had been accor-
-ding to order, and were going to Riggut road, for which
place they had a Peroop- That upon taking this second
Peroop from them, they said that it was a Peroop from
Tyramparra Swamy, and had been brought from below
the Ghauts by one Officer who delivered it at Tooreur
Tavelay- That Nadiah the Subadaar of Paddy Road
Road, from whom they had given him (the Deponent) the two
Peroops and told him to take them away with
expedition- That they accordingly proceeded
[illegible]

having at that time with him no regard to the Treaty
or to the Company, he answered that in the days of the
Treaty he (the Subadar) was loyal to them, now as
the Company was protecting them he was loyal
to them. After, which he put them into one Bag, and
now sent them Prisoners together with the Records
they brought to the Superintendent. The Subadar con-
=sented, that on consequence of the above men having
come that the people were all assembled, he had
placed 50 Sepoys and Commandt Pyott with them,
the Talook Cutchery, for the preservation of the Talook.

The Peroop of Gadaraja R, Commissioner Undigem of
the Malany Kingdom, Sanctain -

To the whole of the Inhabitant people Soobadar, Head-
"Sadar, Parputtigar, Potails Headman, Ryots &c of the
"Talook of Piggut Paad - Having learnt that the Com-
=pany have treacherously taken hostages of the
"Treasury Sanctam, and that the Ryots and others suffer
"great difficulties for their subsistance, I have assembly
"come out of my state of immobility from the westward.
"Immediately on all the people of Canara hearing of
"the news, they come to pay their obedience to me and
"have accompanied me as far as Mangalore. Having
"hoisted my Flag at Coudyal, Mangalore, and having
"brought all the people under every encouragement
"and kindness, I had given orders to move them to the
"Sea Coast, and these people have represented to me
"that some inconsiderate wrong men of the Company
"had taken bribes of money and given up Pigeons to
"the Rebels the people have now taken great umbrage and
"were dreading the misfortune are coming upon them
"different to the former Country & plunder and destruction
"Here a revolution on account of Tippo [illegible]

"communicated been a loyal people - from they are showing
themselves traitors to the Kallaing Company, erected
by the power of the Company - If the people should
come with arms, the Gods of Convey by her order
will show them all the people who are with me - viz
5650 Mafillas, 3850 Juins, some Javanese, Bentenese,
Brabuning, Imphuluans, and others to the number of
12500 - These people all came with their own accord
armed with swords, stones, pieces of Rock, and have
done what was in their power for the maintenance
of themselves and subsist themselves altogether and
they gave me also a share, and thus they nourished me.

"Though you may be affording your assistance
to the Company, if you will leave them and come to my
presence, you shall enjoy the same privileges as
your ancestors did, and I will give protection to the
18 Castes of Soorgo - for the whole Country -

"If any Rajahs should refuse to accept the Company
protection, Convey Ammanammoo Perrahmadoo Seeva
being the rulers of the country will bring a curse
on their goods and families and smash them away."

(signed) Aparumpara.
Adigar

Captain Lefanu - Mercara } Reports that he had
14th April 1834 - 7 A.M. } received a communication
from the Dewan Poonapah which left no room for
doubt as to the defection of Vishnoo Medinh, and of
the greater part, if not the whole of his Talook - that
the Dewan, Bopoo had proceeded on the night of the
13th with all the Soorgo and Mercara to attack the inner
parts of the mountains where they could ascend the Hossy Koonay
mountains into Coorg - that Allaya Devee Soorgo had engaged

Duo promised not to return until they had reported the
Insurgents, viz/ Captain Le Hardy/ now encamped
worked up their determination to do so, and the next morning
they would immediately join the Pretender
who was during his absence - Captain Le Hardy
was not he had been unable to ascertain the cause
of this change in the disposition of the Coorgs, except
by supposing that the Pretenders Emissaries had
succeeded in convincing them of his being what he
represented himself to be -

Captain Le Hardy - Mercara, 15th April 1837 - Forwards copy of an Arzee from the Dewan Poker, who reports to the Superintendent on the 14th of April from Hawa Hood on the Canara Frontier, that on his way to Hawa Hood he had met two persons, who declared that they had been ordered by one Wootiah, formerly a Karingar of the Ex Rajahs, to warn the people to meet Ahermuparee Swamy, who was to reach the Hawa Hood pass on that evening -

Further reports that he found that the Coorgs who had been posted to defend the Hawa Hood pass had retired to a Pagoda at some distance from their post, where some of them declared themselves inspired, and one declared that the person who had raised the insurrection was not actually the Rajah's, but a Coorg, and upon this being reported by the Dewan, he ordered three of the alleging that the Devils had sent them -

Further, the Dewan Poker says that he was waited on by the Gowligan Swamy, that he was some days before Subbadeen Mucund Yadu was sent by the Rajah to the Swamy

obeyed none of the regular authorities, but were controlled by four persons who had been sent with the Pretender.

Captain Le Hardy — } Reports that the Dawan
Mercara 16th of April 1837 } Bopoo had seized nearly all the employees of the party alluded to in the preceding letters and brought over 220 of 250 Coorgs who had been sent astray by them, and that these most important tidings had removed all the doubts which had been entertained of the fidelity of Bopoo's party of Coorgs — Captain Le Hardy further reports that 200 of the Canara Rebels from Bisley, and 600 Byots of the North of Coorg were on their march to the attack of Mercara, and had halted about 8 miles off, apparently awaiting the result of Bopoo's proceedings; and that he had sent out a party of Coorgs to endeavour to recall the latter to a sense of their duty, and to give up the Rebels of Canara.—

This letter was accompanied by two Urzees from the Dewan Bopoo dated Thursday the 13th of April, in one of which he alludes to the return of the Subadar Madar who had been forcibly carried away by the Pretender's people, and whom he passes on to Mercara, in order that he might communicate all the information he possesses to the Superintendent of Coorg. The other Urzee runs as follows:—

Urzee to Captain Le Hardy from the Dewan Bopoo
dated Thursday Encampment at Tavoo Road
the 13th April 1837.

"In my Urzee of this date I have already
[illegible]

Shutt-and that I had sent confidential men to bring them all back- They to state that the men whom I sent went to them, and on giving every encouragement to Irundra Cottiah, Moor Hatty Karumbiah, Annerah Muchoo, Kadeetara Chinnappa, Gowda Daray Ummah, the late Perputtigar and to the Head men and Gowdahs, the Ryots who were assembled there, about 250 men belonging to the Hosegunary Road, Banga Road, Savoor Road, Paddy Hunt Road and Hodgel Road, were conciliated, and 220 of them have this day returned and joined my party-

While these people were coming to me, Sundra Sobadar Biddiah with some other men moved forward on the road with a view of apprehending their chiefs and accordingly the said Irundra Cottiah, Moodaty Karimbiah, Annerah Muchoo, Kadeetara Chinnappa and Gowda Daray Ummah were seized and pinioned, these individuals however did not make any resistance on being pinioned, the remaining thirty men are about to return to us- only the Ryots of Savoor Road have come in, and the others appear to have absconded- one or two men belonging to each of the Hoods are not to be found- whether they have absconded, or returned to their homes, is not known- but I shall ascertain this, and report hereafter for your information-

The late Sobadar, the Perputtigar, Head man and Gowdahs who had joined with the above have all returned- but the following individuals' names, late Perputtigar Chinniah late Kadeetara Kadiappa Pudiah's, and Perputtigar Ryots of Savoor Road have not yet been apprehended- some of the Ryots, the re-

gone below the ghauts with the exception of these, the whole of the Ringleaders who created their disturbance have been captured.—

In consequence of its being too late this evening to do so I have deferred the transmission to Mercara of these individuals, namely Shamboga Linganna of Sawoo Road, Bunteo the brother of Imootatty Kasanna, and the 5 men above alluded to. I have therefore sent them under safe custody with their arms pinioned, and they shall be despatched to the Rooyroo tomorrow morning.—

I likewise the late Subadar, Parshuttiyan, and many other persons, who on full enquiry may be found guilty of having been concerned in exciting disturbance, shall be pinioned and forwarded to the Rooyroo hereafter.—

I had already represented in a letter to Dewan Ponnuppah that there were not at present sufficient men here, and requested him to despatch 200 more, but as the road of Paddy Inch Road have joined me, it is not necessary that any should now be sent from Mercara. I shall perform the Circar duties here with those who are with me at present".—

Signed J Bowerman

Captain Le Hardy's Report that Soobadar [illegible] Encamp[illegible] 17th April 1837 Orders sent to a party of Coorgs stationed at the foot of the Sampaje Ghaut had attacked an out-post of the Rebels at Sawoo, killed one man, and to Near 17 Prisoners. Captain [illegible]

[illegible] endeavours of Sammuckette's Head assembled and
[illegible] ed with the view of attacking Kerama,
and destroying the Grain &c from which 1000 in number had
[illegible] ed, four miles from Kerama, and that
they would be attacked on the arrival of the 19th Regiment
[illegible] Colonel Richardson in the Bazee to Captain Stothard
[illegible] that the Prisoners taken on the Skirmish
[illegible] head of the Cumkapee Pass were most people of
[illegible] Caudeen, Chief of Bellary Pett.-

[illegible] Kerama the 18th April 1837 writes as follows

To

The Officiating Secretary to the
Commissioner for the affairs of Coorg.
Bangalore.-

Sir,

"With reference to the 3d paragraph of my letter of
"yesterday, mentioning that a body of about 1000 insurgents
"inhabitants of the north of Coorg, and a party of Sawaree
"from Beeke, had taken possession of a strong position
"on the Sammuckette road, thirteen 3/4 miles from this,
"I have the honor to state, for the information of the Com-
"missioner that in consequence of their retreat being
"cut off by the parties of Coorg, who detached for the
"purpose, they sent a message last night to the Dewan
"Poonapah, requesting to be informed, what terms the
"event of their laying down their arms, any Rajah of
"mercy would be held out to them."

2. In consequence of this message Dewan early
"this morning a proclamation, of which the accompa-
"nying is a copy, informing the Rajah and chiefs of
"their surrender upon terms which [illegible]
[illegible]

"that all the Polaits and the body of Canarese who had
"joined them from Bedre, that he requested my aid and assistance
"in arresting and I have now much pleasure in reporting
"that these terms have been acceded to, and that the ring=
-leaders and all the Polaits, together with 119 inhabitants
"of Jan era, who joined the insurgents from Bixly to
"assist in the attack which they meditated upon the
"Fort of Piercara, have been seized and are now in (?)
"confinement.-

3 "The number of insurgents that had assembled, is
"estimated, as mentioned in my letter of yesterday, at
"about 1000, of whom between 5 or 600 were armed with
"matchlocks, between 3 & 400 of the rebels, however made
"their escape during last night, and amongst them two
"Brahmins who headed the party from Bedre. 245 matchlocs &
"and 326 Coorg knives found in the possession of those who
"surrendered themselves, have been seized.-

4. "The suppression of this insurrection, and of that at
"Jank Road, has restored the country to tranquillity, and as
"all the principal ringleaders of both these conspiracies
"have been apprehended, I am now in great hopes that no
"further attempts will be made to disturb it.-

5. "It has been a source of more gratification to me, than
"I can possibly express, to find that I was so much mistaken
"in supposing that any alteration had taken place in the
"disposition of the Coorgs, who joined me in arms, towards
"our Government. The doubts expressed in the 22 para. of
"my letter of the 14th Instant, have proved not only alleged
"unfounded, but I have much pleasure in adding, that
"the whole of the Coorgs, who volunteered their services,
"have been true to their professions in acting against the
"insurgents, & they have now more than ever

6. "The conduct of that most excellent & ever beloved
"old man, the Dewan Bonnafoi, during this very trying
"period, has been such as to entitle him to my warmest
"gratitude, indeed it is impossible to say enough in his
"favor, for to his energy and activity alone, are we en-
"tirely indebted for the rapid and successful termi-
"nation of these two insurrections, either of which
"might otherwise have been the cause of bloodshed,
"as well as of considerable expence to our Government.

7. "The conduct of the Corp officers named below merits
"also my warmest acknowledgments for their exertions
"on this occasion, and I beg to bring their names to
"the especial notice of the Commissioners for rewards
"hereafter.-

"Ulerican - late Subadar
"Appachoo - do
"Acheo - - do
"Manoo Brama Jagheedar
"Sorbiah late Parputtigar
"Sorbiah Parputtigar -

8. "I beg herewith to forward copies of two Arzees
"from the Dewan Bofoo, one from the Inamdar of
"Imungapah & one from the late Parputtigar Sorbiah:

Superintendent's Office -
Corp
Mercara 18th April 1837.

I have &c
Signed C. S. Le Hardy
Superintendent.

Translation of an Arzee from Dewan Bofoo &c &c
Mercara Commissioner Cullenery &c &c &c Le Hardy
Superintendent of Coorg dated 18th Broomo Mercara, 9th
Chitra of the year Ravisunky corresponding with the
17th April 1837.

"Whereas annual Inam [illegible]

"Magany of Soolea in the Canara District, was coming
in this direction yesterday - at the Ghaut near Hoddy Ka-
nah, when the Road people who were posted to guard
the Pass, seized & brought him to me - Jaundice etc.,
Subadar of this Talook was present when he was brought
before me, and told me that this Ogmah was employed
as Parputtegar at Soolea in furnishing Rice and other
Provisions to Aparampara's people, and was actually
employed under him, and that he is now come here -
I then asked this Ogmah who he was - he answered
that his name was Ogm Timmah Shetty of Gobbatade,
Village in the Soolea Magany, and that he is employed
as Parputtegar in the Magany by Aparampara Swamy -
On this Jaquin asked him his reason for coming here
as he was employed as Parputtegar - and whether he
had brought any letters, and to whom he had come
and for what purpose, to which he answered as follows.
I come here because Ramaiah a Brahmin who
was formerly employed as Serestadar in Poodoor,
and is now a Subadar under Aparampara Swamy,
sent me with a request to ascertain what Jaundice
the Subadar of Paddy Ghaut Road was doing, as he
had lately come to Aparampara Swamy, and on re-
turning had promised that he would go and bring
over all the people of this Road to his cause; I was
directed also to speak to him" In consequence of
this Jaquin searched the person of this Ogmah, but could
not find any papers on him - Same examined and
forwarded him to the Poozoor -

I also beg to report for the information of the
Poozoor that Kome Jaquin is now near Kallia ve-
[illegible]

"Goody Naad and Yeddoo Naad along with the Army, met
with the letters received from Aparumpoora —
3. "Codypurmanna Soobo Gowrah of the Village of
"Kondegadawl in Baing Naad, and Soolly Modoy Koon
"napoo of the Chittawy Village who were sent here
"on carrying Proclamation into the Carnatic, met,
"have seen Aparumpoora, and at his request to attend
"for the purpose of taking Baingo Naad, He says on Sun
"day Soobo sent to inform his younger Brother Portia
"that he had come to take away Tolagoan Madoo forc-
"ibly, and directed him to go and find out where the
"said Madoo was and he, Soolly, proceeded accor-
-dingly to Baing-Naad, and as far as the Guard at Sumpsy
"in search of Madoo The late Subadar Cattehan Nayk
"heard of this, sent Poolah to me from the Guard at
"Sumpsy-gay- The Parputtigar of Baingo Naad hearing
"also of the above intelligence assembled Commun-
"ioned Soobo and Koonapoo and sent them here- I
"herewith beg to forward them as ordered to the Hoogoor
4. "Dalpo beg to state for the information of the
"Hoogoor that Sunnamma Elder Brother of Kunno
"Parputtigar of Kara Naad, and his relations
have remained and are committed to the
"Hoogoor in consequence of Kunno having acted
"treacherously with the people of the Carnatic Division,
"and running, proceeded thither."

"In all seven persons are sent to the
"Hoogoor- Signed Boseemack-

Translation of a letter from Boseemack dated the
[illegible]

"Bdagunmundul on Irwoo Road - Agreeably to the order of this
"date, observing that there are about 600 or 700 men and
"Connetty Mooney consisting of persons belonging to the
"Cuara Tribe, & to the Yoodaa Road and Goody Road
"Talooks, and that as Sooladar Comniah who went
"there with 100 men to apprehend them had been unable
"to do so, the Subadar of Beerma together with the men
"under his orders should be sent forthwith. I have
"accordingly sent off Bidoah Subadar of Beerma
"together with the men of his Talook. To employ no force
"on this direction I have kept 400 men of the Tejgunt Rattee
"and Poody Road Talooks. I have made such
"complete arrangements that there will be no complaints
"received hereafter with regard to the men of Poody
"Road Road, having duly admonished them. -

"I am satisfied that these people will give no
"trouble hereafter, for I have informed them that if
"they are ever guilty of such conduct hereafter, they
"will be made to suffer most severely. I hope you
"will take this into your consideration. I am very
"sorry to see by your letter that, in the Connetty Mooney,
"6 or 700 people have leagued together. I have a strong
"desire to be permitted out this season to go and disperse
"the disturbance of the people assembled at Connetty
"Mooney. I beg that these circumstances may be
"taken into consideration, and instructions forwarded
"for my guidance. Of the 30 Individuals of Poody
"Road Road who had assembled & who afterwards
"disappeared as reported by me, 20 have joined
"my [illegible]. The other 10 persons I have absconded through
"fear, but I will [illegible]

"now half of those who had fled to the Jungles through
"fear have made their appearance, having employed
"some persons to go and conciliate them - but none of
"those who went into Canara, have as yet come here -
"I will write Cowels to those persons who are conceal-
"=ing themselves on the Road, & bring them on.

"Ramoo Pandittegar of this Road who went to
"Canara, has not as yet returned" (Signed) Rohmah -

Translation of an Arzee from Moonshy Rungiah,
to Captain Le Hardy Superintendent of Sirsy dated
18th April 1837 -

"Agreeably to the orders of the Hawing, I left
"Meraara this morning at 8 o'clock and united the
"Rebels of the Canara Gillah who were posted at
"Comutty Hanny, their adherents and the people of
"Yadava Road and Gudoy Road, as well as the Mokhas
"=tahs (Ringleaders) - The late Karakan Mullick & Ven-
"=indinuals and 3 Rebels of the Canara District
"came to me accordingly with their Brothers, Kins-
"=men (Appials, and I told them as follows - "It is
"not proper that you should come here for the purpose
"of taking up arms against the Honorable Company
"Sirkar - You are Ryots and you must not have such
"foolish and unbecoming purposes - Surrounding them-
"=selves will attack you and will in your [illegible]
"females and children to the Sirkar - More men and
"large force and guns have we already [illegible]
"and they will attack you and are prepared to let
"fire to your houses - Upon which to these
"words and will lay down your arms and desert
"the [illegible] upon your coming [illegible]
"Company [illegible]

the troops will instantly come, and quell your rebellion".
The above mentioned individuals having agreed
"to these conditions, brought with them to me the people
"of Yedawa Road and Gudy Road as well as the people
"of the Canara District - Having caused them to lay
"their arms aside under a guard of the Sepoys, I secured
"119 men of the Canara District under a guard, and
"I have delivered over to the Moozoor the late Karagaun
"Mullick, his Elder Brother Mullick, Bedinally Sooliah,
"Pedabully Sooliah &c altogether 19 men, who have
"excited the people of Yedawa Road and Gudy Road
"as well as those of the Canara Gillah to create this
"insurrection, some people Someeen of the same Ro-
"Yeads, and some also of the Canara District, made
"their escape last night - On examining the people
"who were now seized by us, the following arms
"were found -
"167 Matchlocks belonging to the Ryots of Yedawa Road
and Gudy Road -
"259 Coorg Knives -
"4 Pikes -
"2 large Swords -
"4 Powder Horns -
2 Hatchets -
78 Cane Covers belonging to the people of the Canara Gillah -
65 Coorg Knives -
: Pike
8 Tourgue for Sword Belts
: Daggers
2 Knives
5 Powder Horns
small Rattan Box containing 1½ Seer of Gun Powder and
[illegible] weighing 5 Seers altogether 245 Matchlocks, 326
[illegible] Daggers, 2 Hatchets, 22 Knives, 18 Tourgue - 17 -
[illegible] Horns - 1 Rattan Box containing [illegible] -
[illegible] and Canara [illegible] or Ordered out
[illegible]

Captain Le Hardy } Reports that he has received authentic
Mercara 21st April 1837 } accounts that the strength of the Rebels
position has been greatly overrated, and that only a
few rebels remained there.

That he continues to receive the most satisfactory
accounts from the Coorg Officers stationed along the
frontier, that Subadar Monian had sent in a few Prisoners
and intended to attack a party of one or two hundred
Insurgents who had assembled at the foot of the Talacau
Ghaut.

That the Dewan Poroo & Subadar Bebbie had
recruited into Limitroolea with 700 Coorgs, and Subadar
Bello with 200 Coorgs to act against the Pretender.

Captain Le Hardy Mercara } Reports that Subadar Mo-
22d April 1837 — } nian had attacked and dispersed
the party of Insurgents mentioned in the preceding
letter, killing four men and taking six Prisoners. In
this affair Subadar Monian received two wounds.

Further reports that the Dewan Poroo had halted
at Parajee in consequence of having received infor-
mation that the Pretender was at Soolia with 2000
men, & that all the Passes between the frontier of Coorg
& Soolia were guarded by the insurgents.

The Dewan's letter giving an account of his
proceedings is as follows.

Letter from Dewan Poroo to Captain Le Hardy dated
Ondwand 21st April 1837.

"In my Letter of yesterday, I stated that I had
"received intelligence that Appanna was encamped
"near at Soolia, and that it was my intention to
"make a forced March to dislodge him. I
"accordingly [illegible]

"were pursued my people, who were very much fatigued,
"to, all, except the horse of a refreshment to water and graze
"in the evening their food, two of their men that went out
"from and before returned and said, that they had not
"seen or met with a certain note the Cherokee resided in,
"and that there were about 200 armed men at Toole,
"and 3000 at Bellary Path, besides an equal number at Toole
"of 150 or 200 men each between these places and the
"place where I had halted. This intelligence, the approach
"of evening, and the difficulty of the road in my front,
"determined me to join the right wing and to
"collect reinforcements which accordingly joined me.
"on the morning, so that my force amounted to 950
"men. In the meantime, I had sent out a confidential
"man to bring me information of the number and
"position of the rebels, that man has not yet returned,
"nor two others whom I sent out yesterday for the same
"purpose. About 6 o'clock yesterday evening Nancy Ward
"Toobee who had joined the Rebels, and another man of
"the Cherokee Nation, came to the opposite side of the
"river on which we were encamped, and said they
"wished to see the Devonn, and would come over if an
"assurance were given to them that they would not
"be seized. This promise given, they came over accordingly,
"and told me that numbers of armed men were posted
"on the road leading to Toole and Bellary Path,
"and that they had, since the morning, received
"intelligence that the Virginians had been
"defeated. They were then at the house where the Tommy
"Carey [illegible] but they would not tell the Tomo-

"and children to utter ruin, and that each of the divisions
"sent out and families left in Cuba and, so as
"should have their commerce immediately
"imprisoned and exposed to great dangers on account
"of their misconduct. Having thus spoken to them,
"they made them to understand, as it was
"late in coming, they would give the reasons more
"at large to the Insurgents together with the Answer to them,
"and that they must not give out with the
"view of bringing over the principal men, told them
"that they must not give out their families they come
"unarmed, and that if their leaders should also
"come, we would conduct them to the Gentlemen of
"Juncaya, and thereby give him and them assurance
"of saving their lives. These two men sometimes have
"not yet made their appearance, and it is now
"Fourth - Hamilton Parliament of the Gentlemen
"Bragany, Dorgy founded, of Corrolica of the Calary
"Bragany having this day brought a letter from
"Aguramyura addressed to Juncaya, Pidcock and
"myself, they were asked from whom they had received
"it, and replied that Patrick Portuni of the Bragany
"of Rose & Rodgers et to them write directions
"to deliver it to the Gentlemen. Shortly after Colonel by
"another letter arrived, stating, I presume, [illegible]
"to our address, by another person of the Bragany,
"Gordon, who said it had come from Calary, [illegible]
"[illegible]
"[illegible]
"[illegible]

proceeding to Soolea to surprise the Rebellion, I find that no provisions are to be procured in that part of Country, the men, women and children have all deserted their houses and fled to the Jungle - and cannot procure even a few of rice, and from what we know of the difficulties of the Pass between this and Soolea & Bellary Post, and how liable it is to be cut off, I consider numbers of the Rebels by whom they are defended, I consider it impracticable to advance without some assistance from the Company's Troops - I think it my duty to bring this circumstance to your notice, and shall act according to your orders."

Extract from the Resolution of Government in the Revenue Department at Fort St. George dated 15th August 1837 -

"Your address looking for the maintenance of loyalty from the Polygar Chieftain, Coorg, Tanjore &c. &c. acted loyally - wishing to shew the same loyalty, you Consider it proper to recommend Chinnapa Nayak Soolea, to open the correspondence and to assist him with the arrears of your Revenue -

"If you see little objection to your recommendation in the protection of the Polygary Chieftain, and will be loyally pay arrears of your Revenue and keep up [illegible]

"were so long as this kingdom shall endure.—

"Understand this, if you are loyal, listen,
"their devote yourselves to the service of the Swamy,
"as ordered as one.—

Perwoop from Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyaravaru of
Mallary Sunstan to Ewan Gobo and Subadar Biddiah.

"The 18 Castes of Pyots in Coorg country are the loyal
"guardians of the Sunhasen of the Malary Sunstan. As
"soon as ever these persons hear the intelligence of this
"Sunstan (meaning the re-establishment of the Coorg
Sovereignty) they will come into our presence, and will
obey such orders as may be issued to them. On hill confronts
"on them, we who up to this time have been in an unknown
"place or inaccessible as I was going with a small force
"towards Bangalore, against the Company's people, who
"are the enemies of our Sunstan, I was informed
"that you and all the Coorg Pyots, under the instructions
"of Ewan Poonapah had assembled in arms against
"us, in the vicinity of the Ghauts, and that you are there
"there — I in consequence sent Sungaroo Gobo with
"four other persons to you, instructing them, personally
"to learn from you whether you will be loyal to the Sunstan
"of [illegible] as formerly, or whether you mean to act
"against us, sword in hand. On this message being delivered
"to you, you treated it with much disrespect, and sent
"a most [illegible] reply, which has been brought to my notice.
"[illegible] considering the expressions of your and dismissing
"your [illegible] anger, knowing [illegible] you
"[illegible] your protection, and that [illegible]
"[illegible] to be once [illegible] in [illegible]
"[illegible] you [illegible]

"directing that I should by all means in my power annihi-
"late an enemy, the Company, and become the ruler of
"all nations, I am employed in warlike operations. You,
"instead of coming to Sooba to pay your respects to me,
"told Serigaurro Sooboo that as that Magany is subject
"to the Canara Island, you could not go there without obtain-
"ing the permission of the Cauttamar. From this we see
"plainly that you are under the orders of the Company. We
"think that it is not proper on your part to say so. and
"therefore we hereby inform you that formerly your
"forefathers, during the days of Bedrajoo Bootte, were
"under allegiance to my ancestors in the Four Hoods, the
"whole Country of Coorg, acknowledging their dependence
"on it alone for their maintenance. If you in the same
"manner will now come, and pay your respects to me,
"your wishes shall hereafter be fully accomplished."

"By Order"

"Thursday 15th of Chytra of the year Hevilumbee"

Remark, Signed, Sparumpara
Wadyeravaroo

Captain Le Hardy-Mercara } Reports that the Dewan
25th April 1837 — } Bopoo had advanced with
1000 Coorgs and taken possession of the Town of Sooba, &
having put to flight a party of the Insurgents, killed
one man, and taken 4 Prisoners, amongst whom were
two who confessed that they had been employed to assas-
-inate Bopoo.-

Captain Le Hardy-Mercara } Reports that the Dewan
25th April 1837 — } Bopoo having, soon after
the Occurrence to Above, dispersed a party of the Insurgents
and released Doctor Palmer & his family.-

Captain Le Hardy } Reports that a Coorg named
[illegible] 1837

on the Insurgents at Toolea, the Pretender has arranged his followers with the view of an [illegible] and Mungerauds or Inggur -

[illegible] from the Eswar Dopoo which was transmitted [illegible] it is stated on the authority of one of the Insurgents, that the Pretender [illegible] from the Coorg, entrenched in a jungle and has arranged his followers in these words. "The "Swamy and it is impossible to fight and take the "Country with the said rattle Coorgs as the Jemadars, Sillidars "these men have not courage to fight. Their intention "that is the Canara is that he once taken hopession "of through these people, all the Coorgs would come and "join me. But the Coorgs will not take part with me. "They themselves have brought Troops to fight against "us, and since the Coorgs cannot be induced to join us "it is impossible to remain here, and with regard "to my going into the Malabar Province, as "of that place are very desertive, consequently it is "impracticable to go there. Their other, Purseram Rao is "with me on the part of Kingand Saiks, and go to join "Strength to Bibly Shaut"

Chain Peskardy [illegible] Extract [illegible]
[illegible] 1837 } Dopoo and his Coorgs had abscounded
13,800 [illegible] Pretenders Treasure, and after
[illegible] of the people who had joined the Pretender,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Captain Le Hardy Mercara } Reports that the Lewan
30th April 1837 — } Pogos and Isaiah on their
[illegible] to Tungroot on Karrania of the Pretender and
been found by Colonel Lucas's force engaged by
the latter, since.—

Captain Le Hardy Mercara } Forwards an official
1st May 1837 — } letter from Doctor Palmer
bringing to notice the kind treatment he has received
from the Coorgs — and reports that tranquility appeared
to be fast returning in the low country —

It would appear from the various lines of some of the
Pretenders followers which accompanied this letter, that
that Purnea Naik and Ramapah Naik agents of
Rangul Naik had joined the Pretender at the begin-
-ning of the insurrection —

Captain Le Hardy Mercara } Reports that the Lewan
22 May 1837 — } Pogos had discovered
a further sum of Rupees 4,482½ belonging to the Pretender
and had captured several of the principal leaders
of the Rebels, one of whom was a near relative of
the Brahmin Lewan of Coorg.—

Captain Le Hardy — } Reports that the Lewan
Mercara 5th May 1837 } Pogos had discovered a further
sum of the Pretenders treasure amounting to
13,104 and had captured three more leaders of the insur-
-rection —

[illegible]

Co. Clare Tecumseh-Bireann } Transmits the following letter
5th May 1831 } from Mr. Smithfield, the Assistant
Collector of Customs at Kilrush, although the
Coorgs had a great objection to serve in the Co. County,
the Devon Boys had been requested to remain for
some days longer at Scalea until such a body of
Coorgs as might be sufficient to maintain Tranquility
"To - Captain Le Hardy
&c &c &c

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt
"of your letter of the 1st Instant with copies of some
"written correspondence which I have forwarded
"to Mr Lewin's perusal, being persuaded they
"will afford him as much pleasure and satisfaction
"as they did me -

"I have received a letter from Mr Lewin with
"one for you, and another for the Devon Boys, and
"I trust, you will consider the measure I proposed
"one days since to Mr Lewin, and which he seems
"willing to adopt as one, in every sense liable to
"[illegible] to the public interest -

"My proposition was that 400 or upwards should
"be, if possible, embodied as an armed constabulary
"force, for the preservation of the peace in the neigh-
"bourhood of Scalea and the Daily Grant. Mr Lewin
"was willing to [illegible] and in consequence of
"having a detachment of Soldiers and might, if the
"Coorgs were required, [illegible]
"[illegible]

"You will perceive the impolicy of leaving a position
[illegible] Corea occupied during the monsoon under any
circumstances, but particularly at the present moment.
[illegible] position and force is so considerable
that no individual of respectability can be obtained
to hold responsible situations in Corea or adjacent
country without some measure of the description
being recorded to Yedo. I am convinced that much of the
district in the immediate vicinity of the Chanto
will be overrun by plunderers from Yedo, although I
have taken the insurrection which called forth our
troops as quelled. I am certain nothing but a leader
is required to kindle it again, and the recovery of
such influence as Corea could not be effected without
great loss of life and expenditure of treasure by Japan.

"Under existing circumstances, I am full
confidence in the troops under the Daimio, and although
I am not capable of drawing a conclusion from
the small acquaintance I have had with them,
I believe once actually in our service they would
serve us as faithfully as any other body of men.—

"I trust Mr. Levin will soon forward you
such orders on this subject as will permit you to
recall the troops at present in Corea, who, from want
of water and from robust Chinese are very desirous
[illegible] in order to cultivate their fields.—

"I trust Mr. Levin will not await the sanction
[illegible] Government, but act according to your opinion,
and if he should, I am sure you will
[illegible]

Captain Le Hardy Mereweather } Reports that the Lt. commanding
10th May 1837 — } had received two letters from the
Inhabitants of Soolea expressive of their wish to be
re-united to Coorg, and that the Inhabitants had been
told to obey their lawful superiors, or no such request
would be attended to.—

Captain Le Hardy Mereweather } Transmits the following
10th May 1837 } letter from Mr. Erwin Principal
Collector of Canara to the Chief Secretary to the
Government of Fort St. George.—

"To The Chief Secretary
to the Government of Fort St. George

Sir, "I have the honor to forward for the information
"of the Government copies of two letters which I have
"to me on the 30th ult.mo and 3d Instant respectively.
"The Guns which have been recovered by the Coorg
"Dewan although once the property of the Government
"can now with little justice, I think be claimed by
"them, and I consider it my duty to recommend
"that they should be made over to the medical captor.
2d "There is no reason to believe, that the Inhabitants
"in the pay of Government will put in a claim,
"as they will not be considered in any wise instrumental
"in its recovery. But for the Coorgs it would
"have been undisputed in the peace, where the
"Prince disposed of it.—

3d "The [illegible] Coorgs [illegible]
[illegible] must I think be considered in connexion
"with [illegible]
"[illegible]

"arrived, instant their aid would not only now be in the
"power of the insurgents, but would long have remained
"under them, the lapse of a week or 10 days would have
"brought darkness into the camp, and with it scenes of
"disorder and difficulty, which no means of Govern-
"ment could remedy, and the necessary result would
"have been the abandonment of the country, but
"the season for another campaign would have
"arrived. It is however a question why our troops
"could not do, what the Govt. have done –

Granville Mx
Signed J. M. Irwin
Principal Collector

Irruption
Carara
6th May 1837.

Captain L. Hardy } Forwards the following
Increara 13th May 1837 } letter from Mr. Errington
Head Assistant to the Collector. –

"To The Superintendent of Govt

Sir, "With reference to your 3 letters, 2 bearing date
"the 8th and one the 9th Instant to the address of the
"Assistant Collector Mr. Errington, all of which
"I took the liberty of opening on their being wrongly
"addressed yesterday afternoon, I have the honor to inform
"you that I arrived here yesterday accompanied
"by a Detachment of the 5th Regiment consisting
"of about 180 men under the command of Captain
Sharwood having received instructions to that
"effect from Comptroller here, and I accordingly on the
"succeeding Evening the necessary erection of entrenchments
"for the protection of the Treasure

2 "Impression these facts as it is clear from your letter
"that you are impressed with the belief that Troops
"have been ordered out from Bangalore for the recall
"of the Coorgs now stationed at Soolea, and as I con-
"-ceive from all that took place within my knowledge
"up to my departure from Bangalore on the 8th Instant
"that there never existed any intention of sending
"Troops thence to occupy Soolea, I trust that if you
"have not received any information directly opposed
"to my opinion, you will if possible take measures
"for securing the services of the Coorgs in the present
"positions, until you have been able to communicate
"with Mr. Lewin on the subject, whose intention
"when I last heard from him was to proceed to
"Bantwal about the 15th Instant, and thence to
"Poolor about the 18th or 20th Instant.

3. "I feel confident from the prompt and valuable
"assistance we have received from you towards
"the suppression of the late rebellion that you will
"not deem I have exceeded my province in making
"this request, and I trust it will be in your power
"to accede to it, as it seems to me not improbable
that the sudden movement of Soolea Coorg, might
"any measures having been taken for the main-
"-tenance of tranquility as in which matters
"might ensue from the withdrawal of the Troops
"recently in that district, as the [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

"Mr. Chatfield at Bantwall taking copies of letter
"urzee which accompanied them".-

Pootoor May 11th 1837 } To Hiram Cornell Esq.
Chief Secy. to Govt.
Head Qrs.

Capt. Wm. LeHardy } Reports the capture of the
Mercara 14th May 1837 } Partinder, and one of his Principal
chiefs, and states that "every person of note concerned
"in the rebellion has now been seized by the Coorgs,
"with the exception of Cadumpaddy Ramiah, Pamay
Gowda"-

Captain LeHardy Mercara } Transmits the following
14th May 1837 ------ } two Petitions, which he had
received on the night of the 13th from the Inhabitants
of Pootoor and Umbooliea, praying that these Talooks
may be restored to Coorg.-

Translation of an Urzee presented by the Inhabitants
of Pootoor Magany to Captain LeHardy Superintendent
of Coorg-

"This 10th day of May 1837, corresponding with the
"10th Moon's Increase of Vyasik of the year Hanimmy,
"We, the undersigned Inhabitants of Pootoor Magany,
"respectfully represent as follows.-

1. "Formerly in the year Purtheebee 1803/4 Fasen-
"dowm Sodeb transferred to me Vijia Sahib of Coorg,
"the following four Magannies of this name, Pootoor
"Mook namely, Pootoor Magany Cheeroor Pootoor
"Magany Bellary Magany, and Umbooliea Magany.
"yielding a Revenue of Twenty four thousand rup-
"ees Canteroy Pagodas, per annum, and ordered that
"we should remain [illegible]

2 "Consequent on the assumption of the Country by the
"Company's Government from the Rajah of Coorg
"Coorg, during the Fasly of 1243, we were desirous
"to promote the good of the Ryots, and from a conviction
"that the measure would be attended with advantage
"to the people, if we were transferred to the Canara
"Zillah, we addressed our humble wishes to His
"Lordship in Council of Calcutta -

3 "On obedience to the orders issued thereon, directing
"the transfer to be made to the Canara Zillah, if
"such should be our desire, this Country was annexed
"to the Collectorship of Bantwal in the Canara District,
"and we hereby submit to the circumstances
"circumstances -

4 "Consequent to this Country being annexed to
"the Territories of the British Government, a Proclama-
"-mation was issued from the presence of His Lordship
"in Council of Calcutta, that his protection would
"be extended in every respect to all the Ryots and
"other inhabitants of our Country, and that the Collec-
"-tion of the Sirkar or their servants to and of the Ryots would
"be provided for by the Government -

5. "The administration of our Country, during
"the reign of the late Tippoo Sultan & the period
"of the Coorg Rajah's administration, was conducted
"under one and the same system (as since the
"transfer to the Canara District we are subject
"to three different regulations, namely Circuit
"-cuit and Pergunna which may certainly be
"by them we were formerly governed, and

"one name sustained great trouble, and we are in
distress.—

5. That the long established usage which was
invariably observed in this Country under the late
Administration was to invest men of long suite
authority over us consequently they conducted our
interest with so considerable [illegible]
occasionally brought to the notice of the Sirkar
the agreeable or unpleasant state of our circumstances.

7. "Since our transfer to the Canara district, (
foreigners are sent to our Country to exercise authority
over us; by which system, the Servants of the
former Government are precluded from employ-
ment under this Government, so that the decisions
that are passed now in all matters whatever
are unjust, and we are subjected thereby to
serious injuries. but we are not dealt with justly.—

8. "With regard to the Sirkar Revenue payable
by the Ryots, we beg to state that this Country being
situated on the Skirts of Hills, the lands under
cultivation do not yield an [illegible] grain [illegible] the
Ryots and the Sirkar Functionaries were aware
from long time that, there was some [illegible]
the Barrez, or original Rate of Assessment charged
to the Ryots. In order to remedy the [illegible] the Gov-
ernment of Bombay considered it proper to cause the
necessary [illegible] and to fix a Rate, regulated
according to the [illegible]
Country where the [illegible]
[illegible]

9. "In consequence of the Functionaries who came
"now to our Country invested with high powers, not
"instituting enquiries precisely so as to bring our
"circumstances fully to view, in ignorance of the
Company's Government, the imposition enacted, of new,
in charging the Bandgon Legislature with the land taxes
&c. are not recovered, but the whole amount is demanded
from us, assuming the former settlement as the standard
rate, whereby we are suffering great injury.

10 "When we got into the Functions to Coorg province, and
"view the present state of circumstances there, we find
"the Inhabitants are protected according to their established
"usages, without the least deviation from them. We there-
"fore most earnestly desire that this Country may be ordered
"to be annexed to the Coorg province rather than the Bongalore
"Zillah, in order that we may be protected in like manner.

11 "Because our Country and Coorg were long administe-
"-tered according to the same customs and laws & the
"rules and regulations of the two Countries are precisely
"the same - and as we see no reason to doubt but that
"every protection will be afforded to the Inhabitants
"of this Country agreeably to the instructions contained
"in a Proclamation issued, on this Coast, in the
Council of Calcutta, we therefore beg that measures
"may immediately be pursued whereby we may be restored
"to the Coorg Province, may be forgiven
this our request, and due attention, hereafter, paid to
our Petitions, for which purpose we beg leave to refer
the Honble Court to the Petitions of the Inhabitants
"of Coorg, which were delivered by the Deputies sent
"home, praying that they may be annexed
"to Coorg province, and not to the Bongalore
"Zillah, as they are now attached, and
"for which purpose they have been
"sent home."

nuances, may may be pardoned, and protected according
to their desire-and that the reputation for charity & econo=
=ising from this act of kindness may be required by the
magnificent government of the Honorable Company"-

Translation of an Arzee from the Inhabitants of Soolea
Mogany in Canara Soolea Taluk to the address of Captain
Le Harvey Superintendent of Coorg dated 11th May 1837-

"Formerly this Country was given over by the Sekary
"Sumasthan to that of Kolary, for the purpose of supplying
"Kalos Ringaroo or Milk and Areca to Canery Cunnah
"the River Canery- since that time we have had houses
"and lands built in the Coorg Country and below the Ghauts,
"and were on an equal footing with the Ryots of Coorg-
"After this Country was appointed by the Company's Sirkar
"in the Fusly year 1243, without assembling in one place
"and consulting among ourselves, a few Individuals Pre=
="sented an Arzee requesting that the Country should be
"transferred to the Canara Zillah, and it was accordingly
"done- since that time owing to our having got our Country
"transferred to another Zillah, and to the stop which was
"put to the Customs Cattaday or regulated supplies, furnished
annually by this Country to Canery Cunnah, great Expen=
"ces have occurred among our Cattle, Servants, Children,
"cultivation & crops There being moreover no union
"amongst the families the people suffer distress in the
"north Houses, that is above & below the Ghauts-

"Consequently we beg to request that you will take us
"so as to annex this Country to Coorg as before, and employ
"intelligent persons to protect our Rights by con=
="tinuing from time to time in a manner as circumstances may
"satisfactorily depend upon the favourable regards of the Honorable

If this Country be not annexed, and regulated, upon, it is
impossible for us to maintain ourselves in the Canara Zillah,
owing to the distress caused to us by Canery in undertaking
beg for permission to come with our Ryots for the purpose
in the upper Country- We pray that this Country
may be taken into consideration

9th I shall now proceed to reply to Mr. Cotton's Report &
and the more clearly to exhibit the facts and arguments
on each side, and to present the subject in a shape the
most convenient both for reference, and for judgment
I shall take the liberty of arranging my own comments
in juxtaposition with those parts of Mr. Cotton's Report
which have called for them.

Mr. Cotton's Report.

First Subject of Enquiry

Mr. required in the
first instance "to ascertain
when and with whom the
plot originated".

Observations.

4. As regards two of the
questions proposed for the
solution of the Commission
to which Mr. Cotton was
appointed viz "when and
with whom the plot origi-
-nated" and what were "the
ulterior objects of the conspi-
-rators," I have received no
information, since the
Report which I had the honor
to forward to the Government
of India on the 24th August
1837 to lead me to change the
opinions therein expressed.
For would I recommend that
any further enquiries on this
head should be instituted
in Mysore and Coorg, for - as it is
very undesirable that they would
lead at this time to any other
result than renewed and
more bitter agitation. Should
whatever may be said of
Mysore, that is the unfortu-
-nate, the happy and quiet
C

nowhere, as in upper Coorg, from the precautionary sensitive and suspicious minds of that Inhabitants, the enquiries of an authority, the powers and objects of which were not thoroughly understood, might lead to serious consequences - and I think it preferable not my duty should be arrogate to an immediate close rather than that investigation should be further prosecuted on the distant hope of a more successful result - The trial of the principal conspirator is now proceeding at Bangalore, and if any information is elicited in that investigation it will of course be communicated to Government - whatever doubts may still remain in the mind of any, the enquiry may I think be confined to Coorg and Mysore but the watchful attention of the local authorities is to be directed to every quarter where [illegible]

whatever has transpired to warrant the belief that a single person in it, except the Brahmin Dewan Setlemen Narrain, his relations and a few of the deluded followers of Apurunpara in 1835, had any concern in the Plot, which for so many months is proved to have occupied the attention of Ramagowda and others in Lenersooda; and though I am not aware that Mr. Cotton experienced any difficulty in making his researches in upper Coorg as would seem to be conveyed by his remarks on the disposition of the inhabitants in this Para, yet it would have been no matter of surprize, if those who had at the first outbreak of rebellion unanimously rallied round Government to defend their frontier, & their own their hill warfare, & their knowledge of the [illegible]

and [illegible] by the [illegible]

5. [illegible] is perhaps of so much consequence to ascertain how or by whom the plot was formed, as to know how it occurred that so large a portion of the native population of the Collectorate of Canara was ready to take part in a movement against the British Government, for the fact of the existence of ill disposed persons throughout all India, ready to seize on opportunity to excite revolt, has been often proved, but it yet remains to be solved, how in a time of profound peace, and in a territory for some time subject to the immediate control of the Honorable Company such persons could find among the resident agricultural population many thousands of individuals eager to assemble in arms against the Government at a few days' warning, and actuated by such a determined and bitter spirit of hostility, as not only to fight its regular troops from one post to another, but to murder the wounded who fell into their hands, and one of the very few public servants who remained faithful to their trusts.

6. It is of no little importance clearly to distinguish who were the people amongst whom disaffection found such very ready encouragement; this knowledge would appear the first step towards devising a safe guard against a repetition of revolt, and I feel confident that I shall be enabled to present such considerations to the Honorable the President in Council as will serve to clear up this question, at least as far as the people of Soonda are concerned.

Mr. Cotton's Report

Para 4. The intricacies of the plot [illegible] been fully and satisfactorily traced back to the year 1833 by the [illegible] Commissioner in the Supreme Court [illegible] August 1837. Nagoor, and it would be useless to repeat the proofs which connect the transactions of [illegible]

Observations

7. The consent of His Highness seems to call for more notice than is here bestowed upon it, for although it being that he was in 1833 employed by the Rajah of Soonda and the Rajah of Soonda in intrigues against the British Government

impostor styling himself Pharamu-
para Swamy, on that year, with
those of Bullimapah and Poo-bo
Dhamapah in the end of 1836 and
beginning of 1837 I have no suffi-
cient proof to state that the in-
formation which I have obtained
from personal enquiries and from
the voluminous papers which I
have been called before me completely
confirms the opinion expressed by
Colonel Cubbon with respect to
the connection which existed
between those parties.-

5 Pharumparah's appearance
is traced to a period when the
Appendix proceedings of the Courts
Extract from of Mysore and Seringa-
Deposition of patam were under the exa-
Lingaswamy No 1 mination and remission
Appendix No 2 by Colonel Cubbon
Extract of letter of the British authori-
from Mr Casamajor ties, and it appears
highly probable that he was em-
ployed in the first instance employed in
negociating between the two former
Governments and in creating hostilities
with the view of thwarting the
intention of the British Government,
which seems to have originated
that determination which he has
never abandoned.-

6 He left the Coorg territories
soon after the war of 1834 and
took up his abode immediately
Appendix No 3 beyond the frontier on
account of the
British influence the village of Hoogoode,
in the Wynaad belonging to the
Raja of Nellumbur in the Province
of Malabar subject to the
Government of Bombay
[illegible]

his subsequent machinations
with regard to Coorg are now
unnecessarily recounted for
by the disposition that has
employment at that season
influenced him in his after
proceedings.-

7 The times were much altered
between his agency in 1833 and
the putting forth of his absurd
pretensions in 1835 as a descend-
ant of the Kallary Coorg family, nor
can it be understood how or why
his employment in 1833 originat-
ed his determination to thwart the
British Government afterwards
unless it moved Mr Cotton means
that one or both of his former
employers employed him again.
But it could have been of no
service to the cause of the Ex-
Rajah now to oppose the Brit-
Government by setting up a
vagrant as heir to his throne,
and Apurumpara knew this, for
this his former intercourse
with Coorg, would be well regu-
lated with the peculiar manner
in which the Coorg chiefs bear
homage to their family, to entertain
a hope of obtaining for many
years in Coorg as an impos-

8 He was not in Coorg there-
fore that he addressed his
petition in 1835, but at Hoogoode
in Wynaad, it was there, not
in Coorg, that he had his
[illegible]

Upper Coorg, being of the same
as of the Native
ents see also
ol 208 Page 25
ney A Colonel
his report August
1837 -

family and
nearly related
to an influential
Priest of that com-
-try, and a con-
-sequential person and favourite
of the Rajah's Lingyah and being
further anxious to have it re-
-corded the quality and
which he could work upon the
minds of the ignorant and
superstitious inhabitants
of the Country by assuming
supernatural powers, and
displaying extraordinary
and unintelligible exhibitions
of imagination -

In 1835 he made an effort
24 Page to aggrandize himself
appendix by the influence he
Colonel had previously estab-
report lished and by asserting
1837 his descent from the Rajah's
family of Coorg - The rapid success
which attended
Colonel Fraser's
to Supreme Govt
September 1835
Government
pondence 1835
22 and 20
Merrik & Colonel
the commencement of his
operations and
the manner by
which his
attentions were
first excited to have caused
importance of this name
induced his Friends and
Papa hospital
to endeavour
Mercara in 1830
and Green with Green
Purveyor of

allowed Cannupura to have gain
influence on his first meeting in
1833, when the Coorg Throne was
fall, could have been of no court
of use to him in supporting his
claims to that Throne in 1835 as a
son of Appaya Bruno on the con-
-trary, just no many as knew him
before as the Sunniadee Apanna
-para, must at once have conceiv
him of Imposture, when he appear
again in a character so utterly
irreconcilable with that which
he before sustained - He may
have had influence in Canara
there, but certainly not as Heir
to the Coorg Throne, he may have
been able to collect, and persuade
some of those whom he knew
before, to excite commotion, and
spread alarm in Canara, but
only so far could persuade them
that his marvellous powers had
extended to the total change of
his person, certainly not to suppose
him in sincerity as a member
of the Coorg Royal Family -

10 The course and result of
Appanapuran's Boy, coming from
Hoogoo in 1835 are his imposture
and the Boy's attempts to run away
not understood - His pretensions
were more than they did in 1833,
in 1837 - [illegible]
[illegible]

with the Coorgs on the matter of Dharmapurah's pretensions in 1835, or they would have received him in a very different way from what they did. And here I cannot but remark that the manner in which Mr Cotton in Para 7 speaks of Dharmapurah's project in 1835 tends to convey a very erroneous notion of what really happened - that he had made an effort to aggrandize himself by the influence he had previously established, and by asserting his descent from the Raja his family of Coorg, and that the commencement of his operations had been attended by rapid success. All these expressions would lead to the belief of his having excited not only great interest generally, but particularly in the Country he aspected to be connected with. Yet what are the facts? His influence had been established in N. Canara, not in Coorg. He came into Coorg from Canara, it is true in the months of May, but instead of the Coorgs acknowledging his pretensions, and raising thousands of men as the Amerkoolians did afterwards for Pootoo Dharmapah, none of them attached themselves to him than a few Brahmens and Jungums. He visited the Mallary Palace, but insisted of being guarded by the assembled chiefs of Coorg on his progress, and the Partinder Pootoo Dharmapah was by the Gowdahs of Amerkoolea, Pootoor, and Canara, at Mallary Pettah and Pootoor, he put up in an out house, and went about as a mendicant & he raised no tumult, nor distributed any proclamations in Coorg, he even avoided the questions put to him regarding his real character.

11 The Dewans of Coorg spoke of him without any reserve, and after being fifteen days in Coorg he was permitted to go as he came, without receiving any [illegible] about 70 persons of no influence followed him to Mercara where he put up at a Banian's [illegible] respectfully and dismissed and which [illegible]

was followed upon any other account than curiosity, and perhaps some superstitious feeling connected with the name which he had adopted of "Kharumpaw," inasmuch as at Nundgunah Cosso-Hulla he had assumed openly the distinctive Hindu dress of a member of the Coorg Royal family. Indeed he was recognized at Mercara as a Jungum who had been in Coorg during the time of the Ex-Rajah, which must of necessity have defeated any scheme he might have had of passing for a member of the Coorg Royal family. While the end of his career, which was imprisonment at Trichinopoly, was as little calculated to encourage his friends to renew their attempts upon Coorg as the commencement of it. It must however be confessed that his treatment as a state Prisoner was calculated to invest his character with undue importance. Had he been whipped through the Bazaar as a common Impostor, as usual in such cases under Native Governments, nothing more would have been heard of him or his substitutes.

12 Thus much for the former Plot of 1835, and the place whence the projector derived his influence, and set out on his expedition.

13 That the Insurrection in Canara was part of the original scheme of disturbance, interrupted by the capture of Pulliampaw in December 1836, I have already expressed my belief, but that the Ex-Rajah received no encouragement from the Coorgs is evident from the events which took place

W. C. Bowring's Report.

[illegible]

Addenda.

14 W. C. Bowring in his [illegible]
Has expressed an opinion on
[illegible] the intentions and expectations of the original Conspirators, i.e. Vencatasa in 1835 [illegible]

with that Court are neither disproved nor confirmed by the circumstances attending the execution of the plot nor by any additional information which I have been able to obtain in the low Country.-

9. Whatever protection may have been afforded to the adherents of the Impostor or whatever instigation may have been used, there was decidedly no visible aid contributed, either in men, money, arms or ammunition from Mysore or any other place.-

10. There is no doubt that the immediate vicinity of the Palace of Colonel Cubbon's report to Supreme Govt August 1834. Mysore was the place of resort of the conspirators on many occasions, and that attempts were made there as well as in other parts of the district to raise men for their service in Coorg, but there appears to have been a total want of pecuniary aid, and an almost total failure of the objects in view.-

Para 60-61-62-64

Ditto para 83.

11. The facts detailed by Colonel Cubbon in proof of the last allegation in the communication referred to in the Barrow's despatch of the 14th Sept. 1834 to which this is a reply, and an influential conspirators are admitted.

were only rendered dangerous and revengeful by being thwarted by the Government, on which they turned their attention to the Coorgs, discovering in them a ready tool to effect their object of embarrassing the Government. But the pretension to the throne of Coorg was broached in the original plot of 1835, the agents turned their attention to Coorg before they were thwarted at all, and it was not because the Government did not thwart them on former occasions that they were insignificant, as Mr. Cotton allows, but because the Coorgs took no part nor interest in the matter. So after they were thwarted in 1835 and made their second attempt in 1836 under Calliana, they were quite as insignificant, and for the very same reason, because the people of Coorg took no interest in their designs.

15. It will be observed that I have drawn a plain distinction between the mere pretensions of Apparunpara and his Substitutes, and their real and reasonable expectations. They were in Coorg as unsuccessful as they could not have hoped to maintain for a day there the Government [illegible]

cannot be controverted and the defence which was presented during the rebellion respecting the latter, whilst the aid promised from other quarters was so loudly proclaimed of, is an ideal delusion.—

In the plot of December 30, the conspirators started Cubbon's on their expedition as alone from Mysore, but 27.42 & 43 notice of their intentions was given, under circumstances described by Lieut Cubbon, by Hossain Khan of the Rajah, and their plans were entirely defeated and in Gender Pallianapah, was then and executed.—

The third and most successful attempt was evidently a continuation of original plot, and the names of Aparumpara and Rajee Burma of Coorg were unproclaimed with the same object and by many the same persons as the leaders of the cause.—

The intentions and relations of the original conspirators were, from the very first suspected, but, from not having in their possession sufficient evidence to Government, (See 322/1835. and Mysore 30th Nov 1835 by Bowring to Secretary to Government) they could not be arrested, but were kept under surveillance, as known agents of the royal family. But it is quite possible that they believed that an other destruction of the assumption of the name and title they took would add much to the importance of the general rebellion which it was hoped would follow the outbreak, and also materially strengthen it by leading to the belief that the Coorgs would take a part in it.—

16 In none of their attempts however did the conspirators find ready tools in the Coorgs, as Mr. Cotton would seem to imply, hardly an instance can be cited of a Coorg espousing the cause either of Palliana in 1836, or of Aparumpara in 1835. Why then was the third attempt in 1837 so successful? Not surely because it was addressed to the Coorgs, for the Coorgs knew nothing of it until Canara was in insurrection, as is clearly proved by the preceding narrative of occurrences. If they had been the ready tools here asserted, what reasoned but that they should have been made use of at first? Surely, if they had espoused the cause of the pretended son of Aparumpara Rajah they would have marched him down or taken into the country over which he was to reign, but were kept in [illegible] by the Rajah's [illegible]

becoming heartily unmixed to the British authorities, and aware of the peculiar mind and propensities of the people of Coorg, and their religious attachment to their former rulers, they appear to have descerned in them a ready tool with which to effect their object of embarrassing the Government for the gratification of their own [illegible]

of Umroolea to act as one of the Coorg Royal family when they immediately removed him from Cyalloodavera Shemay (North Coorg) into the Doomala Bettah Hills in Umroolea, was one of the first things the Imaum-gutto did; was to place Guards at all the passes into Coorg that the Pretenders friends forsooth might not have access to him. It may be asked too, where did Aparumpara find the increased means to prosecute his plans after being thwarted in 1835. Certainly not in Coorg or Mysore. Mr. Cotton himself says in Para 9 that there was decidedly no muscle and contributed either in men, money, arms or ammunition from Mysore or any other place, whatever instigations may have been used.-

17 That the Government should have thwarted and imprisoned an Individual like the Imaum Aparumpara who had been twice detected in attempting to arouse the Ryots of Canara from their allegiance, and the last time had assumed the title of Heir to the Throne of a Sovereign just lately acquired by the Honorable Company, the borders of which he was constantly freequenting, was a measure far from necessary, but strikingly consequent upon his attempts at rebellion, so well known and booted for that the most zealous of his adherents must have considered it as a matter of course directly [illegible]

[illegible], and to abstain from preventing him in his course, for fear he should become more inimical than ever to the British authorities from the opposition they gave him.—

18. But whether it be allowed or not that feelings of revenge for not being permitted quietly to overturn the authority of the British Government in Canara, and the adjoining Countries, may be assigned as reasons for the latter hostility of Apparumpara, his friends and dependents, one thing may be said with confidence, that they quite mistook the propensities of the people of Coorg, if they thought, as Mr. Cotton would suppose, to make tools of them for their nefarious purposes, nor has Mr. Cotton given any clue to the information that the conspirators did really turn their expectations to the Coorgs, whatever they might have pretended. Surely it might have been expected that they would have made Coorg the abode of their emissaries, and the scene of their disturbance. And if they had proceeded upon the strength of the religious attachment of the Coorgs to their former rulers, they would have publickly set up there the heir whose cause they espoused; but so far from this, that not content with taking him into the fastness of Cumbooleea, they carefully guard every road by which the Coorgs could approach this new Sovereign, and so badly instructed him in the lesson of gaining the allegiance of his subjects, as that he should greet the first twelve whom he approached, with a plain declaration of his entire mistrust of him and all his countrymen, as shown by the preceding narrative.—

19. It is difficult to understand how the religious attachment of the Coorgs to their former rulers would likely to induce them to favour the pretensions of Poolee Bassumpah, a Sangeem and Rudraksha of Yedlabad,

[illegible]

first Impostor whom their neighbours the Cambodians might set up- It is no characteristic of a loyal race to give fealty to the first vagabond that demands it, to volunteer obedience to a man whom they never had an opportunity of seeing, since he was carefully concealed from them from the very commencement- Besides, the Coorgs were not ignorant of the fate of the two individuals who had already brought forward the same pretensions, and under the same name. They had heard of Aparumpara too often to feel any interest in any more Pretenders. They knew that the first who assumes the character of the son of Appajee Arrus was in Prison at Trichinopoly, and that the second (Calliana) having met with no sort of encouragement in Coorg, was after his apprehension in Malabar conducted through Coorg and hanged only a few miles from their Borders, without exciting the least sympathy for his end- For the Coorgs to espouse the cause of a third Pretender whom they had never seen, after having shown such indifference to the two first whom they had seen, would indeed have justified the disaffected in forming the estimate which Mr Cotton thinks they did of the peculiar mind and prehensilities of the Coorgs; it would have justified them in believing the Coorgs to be the most inconsistent and extravagant of nations, but as to their loyalty to their former Rulers, I see not how the conspirators could have calculated on that sentiment being conciliated in their favour, until they should have at least endeavoured to establish to the nation the regal ascendancy for whom their aid and interest was demanded-

2. But it appears to me to need only the most superficial view of the Plot, its agents and conse-

it commenced, and who defeated it, to obtain the conviction that all the surmises given in the 14th Para now commented on, are without foundation.—

21. Neither as it appears to me were the intentions and expectations of the conspirators, however insignificant they may have been in 1835, rendered in any degree important merely by being thwarted by the Government, nor has Mr Cotton named the individuals whose support was so effectual, as to prevail against the opposition of the Government—I cannot conceive that the conspirators' hatred and animosity against the British Government could have been any wise greater at last, than at first, for the hostility that should devise its complete overthrow (as must have happened in Coorg had the conspirators been successful in realizing their pretensions of re-instating a native sovereign) would seem to be as bitter as it well could be. They could not have relied upon the propensities of the Coorgs, because those propensities has been twice unequivocally exhibited against them, and had led to the Imprisonment of one, and the execution of another Pretender—They could not have reckoned upon the religious attachment of the Coorgs to the former rulers, for they had no member of the former dynasty to present to them. Instead of looking upon the Coorgs as ready tools to embarrass the Government, they never even attempted to reduce them at all until the Plot had burst, and they thought that the overwhelming success they had met with in the Canara Gillah might hopefully exhibit the loyal determination of the Coorgs; for until then they had by indirect measures even kept the Coorgs within bounds, and what is of once the most complete refutation that can be given, the Mr Minister—

at Bellary patt, his fear of the Inhabitants of Imbuwad (Coorg proper), well and justly observing that they had contributed to Cullinab's capture.-

22. Why the Plot, when directed against Canara was attended with the success Mr Cotton speaks of in the 13th Para of his report, it is not for me to express an opinion. But it may be reasonably supposed that the mere name and pretension of Appuje Lemus or Sparumparah, however supported and sanctioned by a few disaffected Gowdas in Cumdoolea, could not of itself have excited - thousands of Ryots in the Canara Collectorate, who never saw nor cared for either of the Individuals referred to, to take up arms against the Government.-

23. As it was of little consequence to them who occupied the Coorg Throne, so it may be presumed that they were actuated by some other motive in the insurrection than the desire to espouse the cause of a Pretender to it. It were a strange thing to see the Inhabitants of one district rebelling against their own Government, merely to force upon another country a Pretender who dared not shew himself in that Country. Such are not in general the motives which influence men to expose their lives and fortunes, and making all allowances for the ignorance and superstition which is proved to have prevailed in the minds of the insurgents, it may be confidently expected that they had other causes for rising than the desire to see Chilliah or Thimmoo Raj-

- ma Appa (Coorg)-

Mr Colton's Report.

Some subject of Inquiry
"The ulterior objects of the
insurgents."

15 With respect to the ulterior
objects of the conspirators there
appear to have been no recitals in
the several documents
declaring them
to have been the
restoration of the British power
in such extent and in such direc-
tion as consequent and consequent
circumstances might have ren-
dered possible in the quarter
which they were about to act
on foot, but it was that when the
fire was once kindled the
flames would spread with that
rapidity which marked the
insurrection of Aparri para
graph 5. and 1835 - suggest
that the ulterior objects
pretended
the "Shame of
insurgency
insurgency may perhaps in parti-
cularly described, though it does
appear to have existed in general
idea and circumstances either
there or any arrangements
previously prepared -

6 The immediate object of
the conspirators was to subvert
the Spanish power in the Island
of Luzon, the subversion
of the British
power in Hong
Kong and the
Island of Borneo
would follow -

Observations.

25. With regard to the opinion
expressed by Mr Colton in Para
15 upon the ulterior objects of the
conspirators, the same may be
said of the allusion made by the
agents of the Rajah to the Throne of
Sarawak as of the design to joist
Probo Brunswick upon the Throne
of Borneo. There can be little doubt
that all these rumours were
but watchwords of rebellion to
allure the restless and unwary
of all neighbouring districts to the
standard of the Insurgents, and the
very confounding of the objects
of the rebellion is an argument
of no little weight in proof of the
opinion that it was not to put
this or that Pretender on a Throne
that it was raised, but because
some latent discontent among
the people (as seems) ready for the
disaffected to endeavour to the British
Government, while they gave their
new leader the name of Rajah
Para on account of the influ-
ence which that name had
obtained in the
Province
26 And the conspirators in the
Sarawak territories will be found
by a perusal of Governor Brooke's
Letters and Journals to have
been under the guidance
of Chinese Chiefs -

[illegible] the papers into Coorg, and they declined the Longs would have received and acknowledged the Pretender Doctor Buswapah -

27. Yet it is an undoubted fact that they cut off communication with both Countries, as will have been seen from Captain Le Hardy's letter of the 22. of April, and other parts of the preceding correspondence -

28. To endeavour to overthrow the British power when it should oppose, as it was known it must oppose, the turbulent projects of the Insurgents, as soon as they should be made public, was a resolution which the insurgents must have formed as soon as they formed any at all, and is a feature no more peculiar to this disturbance than to any other, and perhaps in this as in all like disturbances, an expectation prevailed among the disaffected that the flames of the rebellion would spread rapidly to other Districts. Indeed I know that an opinion was entertained in other places by some of the most intelligent and loyal of our native subjects, that the insurrection in Canara was only part of a general plan of rebellion, and intended to draw the troops to that difficult Country, in order to give other Districts an opportunity to rise. -

29. But I cannot agree with Mr Cotton that the immediate object of the conspirators was the subversion of the British Power in Coorg, and the re-establishment of a Native Dynasty in that Country. On the contrary, there is abundant cause to believe that the Insurgents lay under greater difficulties, and knew they did, as related to the acknowledgment of their Pretender by the Longs, than with respect to any other part of their Proceedings. -

30. Indeed so well aware were they of the impossibility of imposing their yoke upon the Longs, that they no sooner ascended the Ghauts into Coorg, than they [illegible]

[illegible] the Rajah himself was at the head of their Force - yet they knew, or rather had no reason to doubt that the Ex-Rajah was at Banares, and that a few hours must inevitably expose the falsehood of this return - All this is much opposed to the belief that the immediate object of the conspirators of Amrsoolia was to re-establish a Hindoo dynasty in Coorg - They had no one to set up the character for an hour after he had met the Coorg chiefs, nor were they even consistent in [illegible] mean they had -

31. Why, if they [illegible] re-establishment of a Hindoo dynasty in Coorg, did they not secure the co-operation of the Coorgs before they proclaimed their disaffection; why remove the candidate from his own Kingdom; why proceed to Mangalore, giving the honorable Company's Troops time to secure the Coorg passes against them before they could return; why chose their Pretender from among the inhabitants of Gellooseera Shemay, to be recognized as a common Ryot the moment he set foot in the Coorg Boundry? Is it to be supposed that the Pootoo and Amsoolia Ryots and Gowdahs, who, having been Coorg joined under the same Government as the Coorgs, knew their devoted attachment to the Coorg Royal family, would dare to impose a person of Pootoo Barwahalie caste and parentage upon that high spirited people? They neither hoped it nor attempted it; had they done so, the only consequence would have been that the Coorgs would themselves have put him to death, instead of delivering him up to be tried and hung, as he would through their agency, by the usual Tribunals -

Mr Cotton's Report.

Third subject of Inquiry.

"The extent to which the rebellion has spread" is the main point which my attention is called -

The actual operations of the conspiracy

Observations

32. I cannot but observe upon the 1st & 2nd and the two succeeding Paragraphs of the Report, that they are calculated to produce a most erroneous impression [illegible]

conspiration appear to have been confined to Upper and Lower Coorg, and to a small portion of Canara, a part of the one of the eleven Talooks of which that province is composed. many of the Inhabitants of this tract of Country, both above and below the Ghauts, took an active and decided part in arranging as well as in executing the plans of the rebellion, but in Lower Coorg and in Ener Soolia in particular, the feeling of opposition to the Government was most generally exhibited, though not so boldly persevered in as in some parts of Upper Coorg.

Mr. Lee in his letter to Commissioner of 27th November 1837 confirmed by personal enquiries and trials of the Rebels

Captain Le Hardy's letter to Comr. in Mysore of 30th December 1837 Para. 52 and 53 Page 6 in the Appendix.

18. For a detailed account of the part which was taken in the Coorg rebellion by the Inhabitants of Upper Coorg I must refer the Government to Captain Le Hardy's letter to the Commissioner of Mysore dated 30th December 1837. The statement therein made and the opinions therein expressed are generally confirmed by the enquiries which have been held by the Special Commissioner, as well as by the Commissioner, and from which it appears evident that the part which was taken by the Inhabitants of Upper Coorg in the Insurrection

In para 135 to 140 of Colonel Cubbon's Minute dated August 1834 on Boycott's descent into Soolia mutineers Coorgs, also Para 50 Captain Le Hardy's letter Appendix

and extent of the Insurrection it might be supposed upon reading that "the actual operations of "the conspiration appear to have "been confined to Upper and Lower "Coorg and to a small portion of "Canara" and that "there was "far more determined opposition "displayed by the Inhabitants "of Upper Coorg than by those "of the low Country" that it was in Upper Coorg that the Plot was formed. in Coorg that many thousands of Rajah's assembled in arms and defeated the Company's troops. that it was by the Coorgs that the Company's Treasuries were plundered the public servants put to death the British Flag taken down, and the Flag of the Insurgents hoisted. that it was against Coorg that the services of the Honorable Company's Troops were required and that when the Insurrection was quelled, it was the Coorgs who were tried and found guilty that the Inhabitants of the Canara Villages were reduced from their allegiance by the Coorgs that it was the Coorgs who [illegible] and that the Inhabitants of the Canara Villages [illegible]

persons in support of the British
Government, and ultimately
proved by their acts the warmth
of their feelings, and were
mostly and very generally sup-
-ported by the main of their
own Inhabitants
Canada
Canada-
Canada.
Canada among
the Tools
mans of other Races.

And gave an equally decided
proof of their resolution in
making the cause which their
Lt Governor
Report of 31st
number 3 Para
and 37 in succes
him to espouse.

49. There was further deter-
mined opposition to Government
Para 49 of the
Colonel
28 to 30 of
Mackenzie's
of August 1837
Country
Militia
Lt Governor
Lt Colonel
and Mr Secretary
Para 49
Inhabitants of the
Province
Colonel
Commanding
Militia &c
Lieutenant General

that the
Lt Governor
Mackenzie
Lt Colonel
Mr Secretary
Para 49
Inhabitants of the
Province
Colonel
Commanding
Militia &c
Lieutenant General

displayed by the
Inhabitants of
Upper Canada than
by those of the
The weakness of
Force in the Dis-
District held
out temptations
and inducements
to which the Inha-
bitants of the former were
more exposed. The Rebellion
was confined
in the immediate
District in Upper
Canada in which
most of the Rebellion

it was from Lower Canada that every
usual facility was afforded
for Communication, Proclamation,
and Recruiting that the Rebel-
lion appeared on the most decided
proof to find encouragement that the
Inhabitants of the Canada Districts
were returned to a sense of their
duty, but that the determined
opposition was all confined by
the Lower that it was in Lower
the perseverance was undaunted
and that Canada was not there
declared, misinterpreted or pre-
tended to raise much against
her inclination from the disco-
nnexion of all this in the first
Instance of the Insurrection
commencing, or might be sup-
posed from Mr Colborne's remarks
in Lower, and especially involving
Lower Canada, and a small portion
of Canada, recommenced in
Lower Canada under the Command
of Colonel Gore, and spread, more
in the direction of all of Lower,
but towards Montgomery's Tavern
of only the leading men and
as would seem to be implied a
small portion of the Inhabitants
of Lower in particular and
found Lower Canada in
party in the Country was decidedly

[illegible] reinforcements [illegible] [illegible] would by a hasty conjecture, successfully of the people of Upper Berbice [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

the Town on the first rumour of the movement in
Lower Coorg, while those who remained did not hesitate
"to determine to withhold all supplies from the
"Officers of Government, and to afford, every facility
"to intimation as well as advice to the rebels whenever
"they might threaten to attack the Cutcherry or
"the Civilians" Had they deserted by their Perwanna
"public servants" whereas we see the Proclamation
proclamation no sooner issued than it is brought to
the Superintendent's notice - we see 60 or 80 Gumma
Ryots of Coorg immediately volunteering to aid the
Superintendent in an attack on the Rebels
at the foot of the Salvair Mount, pursuing the soldiery,
and descending into Canara where they dispersed
a party of the Rebels, and took six Prisoners. In two
days after we see that no less than 300 of the most
respectable Inhabitants of Coorg had, owing the Superin-
-intendent, professing and with sincerity a warm
proved their readiness to follow him wherever he might
lead them, and their devoted attachment to the British
Government, at the very time that Commissioned the
Melgotte Cutcherry and 150 Sepoys were not only
not aided by the Canara Ryots, but were driven
with immediate loss from the Bungalow at Potoor Pass &
we see this Force returning to Canara meantime Lingaya
Gowda, and only waiting for a communication from the
Collector of Canara to proceed to Cannara, and to storm
their walls in the expectation of that Insurrection
which they at last completely effected singly unaided
saving with that Division or other and more important
to the Service, as [illegible]
[illegible]

the Corporation Chiefs, of whom Captain St. Ruth was one, as follows on this date of the 13th February 1837. "There are 1/2 or 1/4 Europeans of most respectable families in the Country who formerly held situations under the Rajah who have joined our Camp for the last four months & have been mustering daily between 20 and 30 miles. They were formerly well employed under native officers and Sowars & strongly they request that the same indulgence be allowed to them now and that one of their Officers be presented immediately with a Horse to enable them to make a more respectable appearance"

34. Surely, in this case as in others, the place where the people rose, may be reasonably assumed to be the place where the Patriots united, at least the place where it was first manifested that it would meet with the best support, & the place where the armed Rajah at Bellary first made Proposals which may significantly, where the centre of disaffection was. Of those Districts Mr Cotton reports in his 28th para that the whole population of that, into of the country, was in arms in open opposition to the Government.

35 Of this, drawn by events to Bellary as being nearly at the centre of disaffection, & nearest where the Enemy must meet with fidelity, and avoid treachery, dimes. Thus is seen the propriety of the measure of immediately commencement of the Road on this place first. The Road was made for the Army

[illegible]

actually drawn, [illegible] to many a strong Country, unfortunate
to Troops, most at the commencement of the year in which
Military operations seem unfavourable only, if they opened
early, why if they did so the Gaul would [illegible] they
they guard all the passes? a much more important, as
they had an Army full of it, [illegible] innovation
until the whole Nation, generally had had any par-
ticipation in forming the Bill, since nothing could be
more agreeable than separating the consideration
of that question from that of another.

36. [illegible] notoption [illegible] the Conduct
of Parties [illegible] the Prisoners, only, when the latter
[illegible] from Cicero "that he was a mischievous Citizen"
"men who were the people that applauded and
"decried [illegible] Catiline, and that although they the Pre-
-tended [illegible] with him so many men of Consular
"& Prætorian rank no reason for them, but he always
"treated the people of the upper streets, whenever he
"saw them" - and how therefore acted in this instance to
[illegible] in that they would deign one look for time
the past. [illegible] already noticed. How
[illegible] with the [illegible] of the Soldiery
[illegible] the [illegible] to the Troops against
[illegible] they returned - another part which [illegible]
[illegible] the Insurgents in turning their thoughts to
other directions than Rome -

[illegible] may be asked, where were they born
[illegible] were raised with a prejudice to many men,
[illegible] [illegible] to [illegible]
[illegible] the Town with [illegible]
[illegible] the time of [illegible] were more
[illegible] particularly a man, [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] on the Borders of Tamboolan, [illegible] more [illegible]
astray by their Deputy a relation of the Rajah's Brahmin Devan [illegible]
Gaming, & Cheating under his influence are openly tendered
with by impunity from the Tamboolan Chiefs to prevent the
Borgos from joining the Protector, that it may be seen from
the preceding narrative that the Subsistence of Rajah Vasa
rests upon his own feelings and responsibility alone, and
without any overgrown Corsican Retainers, no
Domestic Guard of a Despotic Prince, skilled to dive into & watch
the Messengers who bring to the Exchequer Proclamations
into Borgo, than the most absolutely confined Slave, for the slightest
Fault.

35. Sandy Bunny Jemmidah Cornak and Inhabitant of
Thowahaad who visited the Protector's Camp at Bellary
fell, and died there on the night of the 2d of April, when
even the Protector summoned by the Burkundaks and
Polais of Tamboolan, and even a Attack of the Commandant
of the Columns, and the telling off of the Troops, Villages by
Village, as they prepared for the march to Borgo, must
be allowed to have had a good opportunity of observing
who then were Borgo more than - yet what does he say
on this head? Being asked whether there were many
of his Countrymen among the Burkundaks or Chief
Inhabitants under Tamboolan Influence? Some regarded
him with more than common Attention, others
with less, but he observed nothing to object to
which could be of serious concern to the Interests of any
Tribe Commanders of Borgo being intended, from
what regarding the Reputation of the Villagers of Tamboo-
lan, he does not [illegible] a moment's Ease as to
the Intentions he knew existed against Tamboolan
Perhaps he was a Tamboolan Spy [illegible] or rather
Tamboolan Agent [illegible] [illegible]
watching from Bellary [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

"from Bellary the said Pandits from Kittoor, Sambogee
"Lutchmee Burmah of Bhagavundee Village, and the
"Pyoth of Edamboo Pandjee, as many as had run away
"going near Doorbaree with their arms, they took no
"notice and again on the 21st Saturday 2nd Instant the
Pandroolaus marched their Force of Sepoys by
carefully preserving the proper distance and
all communication, as may be seen in the Evidence
of Peeroy Swamy Animah Cundee and others examined
by Captain Cleveland in the first instance of Appeal and
only did the Pretender Seringapatam openly express his distrust
of the Corps as having Rajah Gulliem, under the other
Pandaroos his enthusiastic confidence in the Swamies
and others in the Low Country, not only did the Coorg Chiefs
give up the Pretenders proclamation immediately after
reached them, and declare to strengthen their Ground by
and to discountenance the attempts of the emissaries
from below the Ghauts before they had received any
directions whatever from the Superintendent Cleveland's
little convert was there address the people below and
above the Ghauts in this explain, that we read in
the newspapers that the inhabitants of the Village of
Sampajee of their own accord actually armed and
assembled, and by menaces, to attack the
Fort of the Sircar to mar their boundary—
39. Of the manner Ramjee Lutchmee conveyed by the
answer "intimately proved" the that the leading men
of Coorg were at all times in shewing by their acts
the sincerity of the loyalty they professed through out,
I can only say that their gratitude towards me
was most highly expressed by receiving me into
Coorg was immediately, not all immediately that the Rajah
of Bonigoo Rama Swamee & Captain Cleveland
the form Proclamation of the Pandaroos and
to desire to assist Coorg from the Sircar Soldiers

[illegible] which they were necessary and Public demands
on the side of Pecuna Timbuctoo, in which Town I caused
[illegible] the Treasure and Stores expended in supplying the Natives
of Okra immediately, and accordingly, I did without any par-
=ticular instructions from the European Superintendent, think the
Interior of Paddy Purchase work necessary to encourage
these proclamations from preventing any Land & Sea
Force immediately, not ultimately, that 60 or 80 Corps
may be collected their and that the Pecuna Boroughs natives
in Arms & Purchase, and that the Corps of Irregulars from
all directions for the defence of the Territory - Okra immed-
=iately, not ultimately, that the Pecuna Boko and Gallas
Riddles descended the Interior Plant with their followers
and attacked Cristal to fight a party of the Insurgent
taking up Prisoners might advance Recommendation -
43. Okra immediately that 300 armed Corps follow
Captain Edwards to the Campaigne Plant and disperse
the Insurgents and had assembled there -
44. Lastly it was immediately, and that to be when the
news to advance before were in circulation in the Corps
Camps of the Chiefs of the Corps from Boko, and their
Coffee at Annamaboe, that no less than 1000 Corps com-
=mercially forward, and headed by their Chiefs to
to Captain Edwards the above contained in the Letter
of the 5th Inst, which a Post or two since arrived from
Accra Good and Speedy and Peoples and Positively after -

[illegible] Captain

20. [illegible] the Exception
[illegible] Colonies in the vicinity
[illegible] Bristol Channel where the
[illegible] Agonies. Hereto of the whole
[illegible] Canada [illegible] Troops [illegible]
[illegible] 10th 11th [illegible] Recruits were
[illegible] Captain Lowrie of Kingston
[illegible] 1st [illegible]
[illegible] 1837 [illegible] Lower
[illegible] Province [illegible]

[illegible] Reinforcements

43. [illegible] Chiefs and Fanti and
[illegible] Adherents to Governor Pitts
[illegible] Corps or Regiments came from
[illegible] Cabes the Governor Intercession
[illegible] commanded to [illegible] Leader
[illegible] Chiefs [illegible] Cabes [illegible]
[illegible] Force [illegible] Cabes [illegible]
[illegible] Cabes [illegible]

in the proclamation, commanded by the Queen's ...
Archduke Charles to abstain [illegible] by virtue of [illegible],
the Battle of Borodino. But we find under the name of
Kutuzov [illegible] the appearing "docile instrument of
Providence, and of breathing the people with the energy of
a true patriotism and kindness."

46. But to return to the question, how there are documents of unquestionable authority extant, [illegible]
directly contrary to the statements of Colonel M'Cotton, [illegible] about
the longer [illegible] determinedly hostile [illegible] civilians
as more decided, [illegible] than in our northern
provinces than we are in by the people
[illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] of
accounts for the exceptions existing to the universal
character of the Russians. Since there might be three documents. Since, since
there is [illegible] that country not a shot was fired at
the Emperor's troops, nor [illegible] a blood was shed
during the whole period of the Insurrection.

47. The summary of the depositions [illegible] to this
that it [illegible] only in [illegible] of the
city Roads or Bridges that not more than [illegible]
[illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] only [illegible] days, while the [illegible]
of the Government were [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

in any part of Coorg until the revenue dues of the
preceding year from the inhabitants of that
country were reported, the abandonment
by the Coorgs of the Act of Treason, the return of the
36th Regt from Daly with Lieut Wilcocks and
with men to make roads to be occupied by the troops
for a day the direct route to the enemies
country by Periapatna, and the consideration of 2
other measures rendered the marching not only reas-
onable, but, upon the principles recommended in
the natural consequence would be proceeded
to. It had been anticipated that want of reason-
able notice of Heavy interest in the intercourse was
likely to be affected by the delay which occurred before
that cause was materially removed by these in-
structions to Coorg, and by the working to such much
to some abandoned individuals that the disaffected were
a small, unimportant, irresolute section of the
Inhabitants, only of importance according to their
at a critical time in the midst of a long, harassing
war. The map of the route to Periapatna
will show the direction of the
different passes by Kamara Pallium, and much hurtful
error must, for the present, always exist, more
or less, in the delineation of a country
like this, which is destitute of
45. For, when the operations of the army
and the disposition of the Coorg country were
such as were stated in the preceding
paragraph by Lieut Wilcocks
[illegible]

"the Insurgents' column or body, and when Steuart
"rings from the Commander of Troops, "Retire your Guns
"& carry them covered, they must immediately turn to the left to
"the formation now on the Heights, for the retrograde
"will immediately form on the Battery, left resting on the
"above line." We can complete in few minutes.

"The morning of the 21st April the Regiment
"resumed its position in the Lines, and I sought out my
"men on them & with [illegible] reconnoitering and consulting
"me.

"On the morning of the 22nd of April the Troops on the
"Island of Staten Island commenced -

"[illegible] now evident preparations were making
"for [illegible] Landing, on a considerable scale in the
"vicinity of the Fresh Kills on the front of this Island, a body
"of which was estimated by some at the time, from 5 to
"10 thousand men. I communicated to Maine that demonstration
"subsequently, when I Proceeded [illegible] on the 6th
"April I of mine was under the real Commander -
"[illegible] on this occasion -

"P. then left for me [illegible] this day large bodies were
"seen to [illegible] from the main body, and they advanced
"[illegible] their heads into number across the Island
"From [illegible] Bay to [illegible] Bay, every commanding [illegible]
"right flank was now [illegible] to them, and —
"[illegible] they could not [illegible] our left flank [illegible]
"to [illegible] with [illegible], except by [illegible] to the
"[illegible] [illegible] [illegible], which they [illegible]
"[illegible] [illegible]

"[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
"[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
"[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"would have incurred any part of the narrow tract, here-
"-tofore, practicable, they might have attacked us in in-
"-numerable places on that very way, on all sides that they
"thought proper.-

"A retreat on, and to Cave, Mangalore seemed now
"the only proper measure left for adoption.-

"By two o'Clock in the morning every thing was
"prepared the Gateway was cleared, and I moved my column
"off as quietly as possible. Just as it was, leaving the
"corner of the enclosure in which the Dooli stands,
"one shot was fired on its head instantly, on this the
"whole rose on both flanks of my column was in
"a charge from the continued and heavy firing of the
"rebels in occupation close to us. the firing of the
"Rebels was not well directed. had it been not many
"of us would have escaped; as soon as the day light came
"on clear, it was a very different sort of thing altogether,
"they fired on us within 8 feet from each side of the
"road, from under cover of rock, trees &c from every
"commanding spot removed from us to a safe distance
"and in most cases perfectly hidden from us, the
"way in which this road is commanded is known to
"many."

"Mangalore 6th Dy Dec 1837.

To
The Major of Brigade.
Carnatic Division.

Sir. "As the Pattah Rentes are in a certain State
"reason to believe that the Brigadiers Commissioners
"been made acquainted with the State of affairs, and
"of the Country, and as the Season for the Collection
"of Pimgalore, Kanara and the Ceded Districts
"for the Fasly [illegible]

"was attacked yesterday forenoon at 10 o'clock by
"two large bodies of troops from the north, east and
"south - the small number of men at my disposal
"only admitted of my acting on the defensive, and
"I was unable to prevent the Prisoners being liberated
"and every house from the Burntwall direction to
"the Flag Staff Hill being burnt. On the troops
"leaving the North Parade road a Party was sent to
"oppose and succeeded in, calling the enemy to the
"north, shortly after, the attack from the South was
"was made which in like manner was repulsed
"and the enemy pursued to their boats where a very
"considerable number were killed, wounded, drowned
"and taken Prisoners amongst whom was a leader
"since dead - two Carronades landed from the Brig
"Egmont by Captain Burstall & have now in
"position - The loss inflicted on the enemy, I am
"sorry to say, has for the present driven them back -

"The Inhabitants and disaffected of the Town give
"no opportunity of plundering, and seizing and detain-
"ing any Negro who falls into their hands. Martial
"under all the circumstances of the case, necessity
"for constant exertion, and much hard fighting work
"since the 30th October, the Brigadier will execute
"this Province as soon -

"The necessity for a re-inforcement, for
"Bengalore, I am of opinion, is the most urgent -
"left to the present amount of 5 on the retreat from Coolan
"is killed and wounding amounts to 33 and 9 wounded -

"The Treasure is secured & coming down
"Bengalore to the Lascars -

P.S.

"I wish to be favored with the Brigadier Gen'l's instructions
"respecting the disposal of the Prisoners in my possession,
"as they are becoming too numerous to be conveniently guarded

(Signed) H. Dundas
Com'g 2d Brig'e R.A.

Extract of a letter from Major Gen'l Darling to the Adjutant
General of the Army dated 8th April 1837.

"On the morning of the 7th Mangalore was again
"attacked from four different Quarters, but at this time
"more correct information enabled me to anticipate the
"enemy, and parties thrown out detected and after some
"resistance caused them to retire for a short period. On
"this occasion derived much assistance from two Cara=
"vides, landed from the Ship Egmont while on her passage
"down the coast, by discharges from which, positions by
"advances of Parties, succeeded in getting rid of immedi=
"ate annoyance from the enemy, though left on the
"alert all night, and I am now led to believe they have
"retired to the Jungles in my neighbourhood to prepare for
"future operations."

Extract of a letter from Lt. Colonel Sir Gillies Duncan
of Lauriston to the Secretary to the Commissioners for Canada
dated Bangalore November 28th 1837. No. 9.

"It may be of some slight service to state my opinion
"and as to the number of armed men I have assembled at
"some of the Villages I visited Viz. Bangalore, Goolam, Mallary
"pette, and Soolay, there were evidently places of rendezvous
"being prepared, I do believe, with not less than from
"fifteen hundred to two thousand men while I was in
"the neighbourhood of these villages of the latter class I have
"not the slightest doubt of their possessing
"still more formidable numbers.

"I think it probable I may have some more

"announces they must have had at their command the
"posts."

To Brigadier Allen
Commanding the Province of
Northern Pennsylvania

Sir "In a Memorandum which I had the
"honor of receiving from you about ten days ago you
"observed generally the enquiries you proposed upon
"which you desired to receive information before
"you left me to Command the Troops which had been collected
"It is unnecessary to state that nothing has been done,
"and that the Troops under the command of Colonel Green,
"many of whom have been a fortnight or three weeks
"in the province, might as for any benefit either to
"derived from their Services have as well been out of
"the district. It is very true that Bunlevil was occupied
"after the Insurgents had deserted it, and after repeated
"remonstrances, a party of Troops was sent to Canser-
"gove for the protection of the Country, but the general
"tardiness of operation has given the enemy every
"opportunity of gaining strength, and there is little
"doubt that a work which shortly after the arrival
"of Colonel Green might have been effected without
"great difficulty, will now be compleated but
"at some sacrifice of life -

"Mr - to whom you sent to Bunlevil have not
"as yet received more than thirty men from Sunbury
"instead of the two hundred of the
"Insurgents at Pottsville and Bellanyfield, which by
"their own account are within five miles of the encampment
"and the enemy which keeps in front of"

"The work has been in part accomplished [illegible]

"if further delay to the Force the consequences are likely
"to be of far more serious nature than anybody
"can possibly arrive from reasoning on the emergency.

"I have considered it my duty to express the opinion
"contained in the foregoing paragraph of this letter, as I
"trust it will not give offence."

I have &c.
Signed W. Lewin
Principal Medical Officer

Mangalore
Canara
25th April 1837

To
The Major of Brigade
Mangalore and Canara
Cannanore.

Sir,

"I have the honor to acquaint for the information of
"the Brigadier Commanding the Province that the
"Force under my command marched to Bakemgady
"at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, owing to an urgent
"requisition from the Inhabitants to proceed through
"the Magistrate in search of Chatfield after a very
"fatiguing march along the Rajitur of the River
"(the Insurgents being in great numbers on the
"opposite side from which they were expelled the Boats
"by an incessant fire of musketoons) we reached
"the place, and after driving off the Insurgents, who
"attempted to defend the passage, the Force encamped
"at seven o'clock P.M. on the 23rd on the River
"Shafford me, since we to date have not received
"further advices from Bracewar
"deemed it proper to detain an express boat
"by which this Intelligence is conveyed
"to get ammunition &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
"I have &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
"Captain Evans &c. &c. &c. &c.

"The Boy, who bore the flag in the affair mentioned
"of the march with Service, monthly for seven months.
"From the time to appointment as Ensign, the Flag
"carried the Regimental Colours of the day.

"A Detachment of 300 men will move on at
"3 o'clock P.M. this day in charge of the enemy, from
"the Rear of the Camp.

(Signed) Thomas Fraser
Lieut. Colonel
Commg. Field Force against
Kaffirs.

(Original Copy)
25th April 1837.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Colonel Williamson to the Deputy Acting Colonial Secretary Grahamstown dated 24th April 1837.

"I have the honor to report that Jan Crown
"two Hottentots under the command of Field Cornet
"Bezuidenhout to explore the Kaffir Country to the East of the
"Keiskamma met a party of Kaffirs with a Spear from the
"Insurgents which he had slightly returned, and returned
"waiting for further instructions. I immediately sent
"down one hundred Europeans, and Eighty Hottentots
"with a Gun. They made an immediate advance
"and found the position abandoned. The Party from
"Beyond on three Riders further, and then returned
"on the 20th to Fort Peddie."

49. First we observe Major Donkin's estimate
the force of the Rebels at Block Drift at from 5 to 600
men. This was only two or three days after the com-
mencement of the Outbreak, & the Boers by their own
words any such exhibition of General Collusion
as seems to have existed between the Rebels &
the Boers who joined them [illegible]

50. First, it is worthy of note that the Body of Men, which were
=nigly the Poolaar Rebels, did not return the Salute of
delivering their Fire at them, as the Troops on
Coorg did to Bopoo & his Followers, when the latter
"first drew incendiant fire at Soldiers by an abundance
"fleet of darts" again "they paid one unwitting shot
"each discharge of the 3rd Cavalry" & in addition to
that down in Mr. Chamier, we read that upon the
6th of April Major Scott, "on the retreat from
"Poolaar in skilled & missing amounts to 33 men &
"wounded". We understand at the Fort at Mangalore
from the South, that on the 3rd and more
=withstanding the 6 Men & Women killed, & wounded, &
attack on the 4th, & every exhortations for a Thirst,
which it is well known was in order to the arrival
of two Guns which the Rebels expected from the Bombay
Establishment of Ordnance immediately.

51. Now, as to the inaccuracies & misrepresentations
=ations of the Official Dispatches, it has been stated that more
was quite restored in Canara by the 18th June 1837, & that
the Collector of Canara on the 23rd & 24th of the
"plain that nothing" was wanting, "but
"gives his opinion that" the general tranquillity
=tion has given the Lie by every Post & Courier
"gaining strength" & that "the Rebels" are on the
the opinion of the Superintendent of Police
Poolaar & Bellary, both of the Insurgents were
Hassan, writing from Mangalore &c.

52. At the same time, the Officers were ordered to
Commissioner to send Prisoners, Prisoners returning to
Country, to Tellicherry &c.

53. Mr. Scott,

[illegible] to the [illegible] of the Corps at a time when it is plain Mr Lewin [illegible] of Canada containing an Insurrection throughout the Province, the words would have been, not as he [illegible] and I see them in the sense he has adopted, it appears to me to be a remarkable mistake.

54 It may be said perhaps that Mr Lewin at the time he wrote that really was under the impression, that there was not in fact any such prolonged opposition, that the correct information, that the Canadas were all quiet in their homes, as we would have found had we ventured into the District.

55. D. A Colonel Williamson and Colonel Green do not know this not their letters coinciding too nearly with Mr Lewins to allow of any such supposition.

56. We find "the insurgent force of Matchiches" attended by Major Dunbar on the 14th of April, complained of by Colonel Green, and of the Insurgents being in great numbers, even so late as the 25th of April. And on the 24th Two Companies under Captain Brown are described as falling back, having been fired on from a Blockhouse.

57. We think it is considered that Tranquility was restored in June on the 18th part of the Troops were acting against the rebels, and that Mr Lewin Colonel Green and Colonel Williamson were of no help, in any moment, to me, and must be formed of the declaration that "there was no hostile [illegible] to Government in the Province in the [illegible]

accounts for the Rebels having attacked so many Insurgents because of the overwhelming force their disaffection will not serve them hereafter for either their resistance to Colonel Williamson, or their attack on Colonel Green, for not only were their forces strong but they were accompanied by four or more Guns, while the Insurgents knew that the Loyalists were fighting against Odds -

Mr Colton's Report.

Paragraph 21. The Circumstances in the latter part of December 1836 brought this Individual momentarily under Motion, but with this exception, that Province is clear of all appearance of participation in any part of the conspiracy or of any immediate feelings towards the Government during the attempted execution of the scheme. -

22. With reference to your further letter of the 29th of December 1837 last forwarding copy of a letter from the Governor of Barbadoes on the subject of the misconduct of [illegible] Thomas the Barbadoes of January 1837. Inasmuch as I have not been able to ascertain that any inquiry from that Province has reached the Province, and I am [illegible] I have no communication [illegible]

Observations

39. The practice now followed by Mr Colton throughout his report in this paragraph, of treating part of Canada "Lower Canada" is not a little conducive to the obscurity and confusion which, in this account of the Insurrection - Because the Boundaries of Position, Local Feelings, Interests &c were formerly under the Kaleidoscope, is no reason why they should be now confounded with Counties, Districts are not so much part of Canada as of Parliamentary Representation - Those concerned on the Government side, are many of them, they are mostly Inhabitants of the Eastern Townships, all the Districts [illegible] in the Province

immediately of Coorg was probably his general inclination to take a part in any commotion may have induced him to make the attempt.

Fourth subject of inquiry.

The degree in which the people of Canara were involved in it.

23. The part taken by the Canarese in the conspiracy requires to be particularly explained. I have formed my opinion from a careful consideration of the evidence taken by the Special Commission, and numerous examinations taken by authorities in Coorg and Mysore, and from much personal investigation on the spot.

24. Until here explain that throughout Mysore I have continued to designate the Districts of Pootoor, Buntvalla, Mulungy and Aboorva "Lower Coorg" though they now form a part of Canara, because from their having been long and until lately under the Rajah's Government the distinction is necessary, though it will in some respects create an apparent difference between Colonel Cubbon's observations and my own.

in arms, and from them that the incendiary Proclamation were issued, it is the more clear to establish throughout the remembrance of the country to which they now belong, Canara or Coorg, since it is the conduct of the Inhabitants now, and not when under the rule of the Rajah, that is to be treated of and explained.

60. Moreover, the confusion of names is the greater that Mr. Cotton does not always designate this tract as "Lower Coorg" even, but sometimes it calls Coorg proper i.e. upper Coorg for in Paragraph 2 he talks of the "rebels of Coorg," meaning the rebels of "Lower Coorg," or more properly the rebels of Canara, or of the Canara Zillah.

61. In Para 28 instead of the "Rebels of Coorg" he says the name of the Country as often given, and merely calls them Insurgents "Rebels," and talks of these "Rebels" as having crossed lately in two directions "into Canara," by which he may [illegible]

intimidated others, the question still remains, who intimidated them? The conclusion cannot be avoided that the subjects of the famous Corporate Town given again the Government, determined to send parties to recruit among those who were ready to embrace the same cause, and as they declined the Inhabitants of Bunker's, Cornhill, Braintree, and Weymouth by [illegible] under the famous Corporate Town, were declined, there accordingly they sent their recruiting parties.-

Mr. Calhoun's Speech.

35. Many of the leading Tories in Town Every appear to have taken a part in the conspiracy and to have promised their aid & their influence in its execution, and the measures adopted by the Select at the commencement of hostilities to intimidate Terror and to prove their strength at once secured the aid of the great body of the people.

Observations.

63. Should Curiosity induce the reader to pay a few words attention to this chief cause here and elsewhere assigned by Mr Calhoun for the defection of the people of the famous Town of Boston from the Sons of Liberty upon the Stamp Act, Mr Calhoun might have used much stronger terms when speaking of the Tory of "Town Every" than that they took part in the conspiracy, and promised their aid in its execution. He might have said that they and they only composed the chief body of the Insurgents that it was in their district that the Predecessors were summoned for many weeks before the outbreak that they were the first to rise in arms, and the last to lay them down. That they and none others were the rebels who sought to intimidate Terror that they assembled at their first Appearance to the number estimated at 3000 or 4000 men and did not make nothing more to prove their strength than to drive Governor Hutchinson, while they successfully drove out Boston within three days after [illegible]

family and connexions among the Rebel Chiefs & strong Native forces to raise - After much alarm and daring Hint of the Ryots flocking to Hanara Sunkha - Col. McCotton gives the following account in Para 125. of "of the rebel parties which were then out to march to "Mangalore from Bellary, but was met at Siralee, and it "soon became evident from the manner in which the "Coorg and Bedanore and inhabitants, that the whole "Population of that part of the Country were in an "open opposition to the Government."

— Col. Cotton's Report

6 The leading Member of the most influential family that part of the Country, a "Coorg, a public Account of "Government and a Brother of "one of the Council of "Coorg, who had on "first instance to transport "the conspiracy and afterwards "on information to retake "revenged and bound, and "escaping from the wounds in "ected at his capture, was "ugged through the Country "ed, afterwards inhumanly "murdered, even when he "Age, whose conduct admits "no doubt on the part they "ere resident to take in the con- "t which he commenced -

Observations

66 Have already set out in my letter of the 4th of August 1837 my connection of the Brahmin Council of Coorg, whose conduct is now fearfully in the Collectorate of Mercara, being implicated in the conspiracy - this has now been cleared beyond all doubt by the confession - I do not hesitate to confirm the opinion on the reason he assigns for his "this is truth, for whether the Brahmin is reclaimed in appearance of his popularity at first or not, and on that account meeted the Government, certain it is that he not only joined afterwards, but exerted him

to take charge of a way, retain Officer -

65 The manner and circumstances of [illegible] Country commenced or effected was the [illegible] that it was intended to [illegible] reasons [illegible]

took place at night, and privately, without any open inquiry or accusation; I have little doubt that the true reason for this execution, as assigned by some of the witnesses who were examined on this head, was a private enmity that had long existed between him and Ramasawmah.

66 It would have been a strange line of Policy on the part of the Pretender to treat them, by way of example one whom Mr Colton allows was "the leading "member of the most influential family in that "part of the Country." To have kept him with the rebel force and thus exhibited him as enlisted in their cause and attached to their interests, would have been a much more reasonable plan, than to murder him. His presence, even if forced might have compelled the neutrality at least of his numerous relatives or friends. His murder by the Pretender could have no other effect than making them enemies. It may be confidently asserted that never yet was a native of India induced to join a rebellion because the rebels had murdered a relative. All sound policy was against the deed. There can be no doubt that it was consummated by private malice, and had no political object whatever. And such we may suppose was the opinion of his relatives who still adhered to the Pretender.

Mr Colton's Report.

27 This act was followed by the destruction of the first public document of Government which came to hand, by the Pretender in the Principal Collector's Cutchery.

Observations.

67. Allowing that the murder of this native of the Collector's Cutchery and Bellary Pett had it's source in some private enmity, the publishment of the murder in the

of the Head Serishtadar of the District and of the Huzoor Sheristadar and many other servants of the Koozoor and Sabordinate Establishments, which spread universal alarm and at once paralized the energies of the native Establishments in the adjoining Talooks.

Shon it happened that among the hundreds of Public Servants distributed among the great body of the people, some of whom must have been enough to awaken strong suspicion, not one were found to warn the Collector of the impending insurrection. By this it would appear that the energies of the native establishments were paralized, or their fidelity corrupted, before the actual outbreak, and when it is considered that not only the Writers, and others who might be expected for not resisting from men, guided to the pursuit of the times, but that the armed Peons and the Police force itself hung back or in Mr Cotton's own words in the 135th Para of his report "The desertion of the Peons was almost universal" it may be inferred that there was some miscellaneous cause at work, much more influential than the terror excited by the murder of one of the Collector's Writers. The armed Peons at Mangalore could not have feared the fate of this helpless Writer.

Mr Cotton's Report

68. These measures of severity, with a judicious admixture of indulgence and liberal promises, combined the exertions of the Police to an overwhelming extent. Armed parties were sent off in all directions into the country to publish and proclaim the pardon of the misled and misled people throughout the country. The measures of

Observations

68. The raising of the Police is described here, but not accounted for. Neither measures of severity, nor a judicious admixture of indulgence and liberal promises at the time of an impostor, are sufficient to cause a general insurrection among the Inhabitants of a Country, unless those Inhabitants are disaffected to the existing Government: and

report of the [illegible]
Lt. Col. Berry general [illegible] Officer
Captain Commanding Detachments of the
Lord Hill's 10th and 11th Regiments
of the most extraordinary [illegible]
was at hand owing to the unsettled
state of the Districts in consequence
of the Appendix 8 threatening attitude assumed
by the Chiefs of the Military force within the District
[illegible] Province under
No. 11 was to the ill disposed, and promise made
Captain Shaw's letter
dated 2nd 1837 was rendered by the other -
Para 5 of the
Form of Proclamations

on that case it may be asked
who broke the Sabbath
and who set the example of
disaffection? The very people
themselves whom Mr Colton
would represent as being
influenced by measures of
severity and a vindictive
[illegible]

Mr Colton's Report

29 Three Columns were
necessary, left Town according to
Wargode Heaviness and Stores
Dunboyne, all immediately on
the power of the rebels was
thus acquired a supply of
cash and of some arms
and addition to those which
they had only professed which
confirmed the general belief
that Carey attempted to resist
this advance would ensure
the destruction of his adherents
to party - was made there - Being then resident at

by Mrs Colton as
necessary to bear
in mind here and elsewhere,
who these "Rebels" were. They
were Inhabitants of the
Counties of the Province, of
that part of Country called
by Mr Colton "Lower Canada"
viz. Montreal, Quebec
and the adjacent parts,
all under the Executive
Officers - Nearly a man
female age the whole

a very Loyal Town and Country
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

of the rebellion, or in other words the Queen's subjects in
common generally were concerned, and declined, the
intelligence general, because the disposition was such
manifestly opposed to any engagement,
and so full confident that any attempt to ex- to the
advance would be swept, for there were no troops
at Ballarat, and the population were all armed-
as Mr Cotton indeed admits in the 144 Paragraph
report. "The whole population of Lower Georgetown
"that part of the Burnewil Town & which was in
"open rebellion consisted about twenty thousand,
"of whom there seems reason to believe that a consid-
"erable number were actively employed
"armed with matchlocks and other weapons
"of the country. The central division of the Force was
"considerably exaggerated in numbers, not
"amounting only to the aforesaid Chiefs,
"and where the extent of the insurrection was
"certainly well known that the Rebellion had ceased
"on creating a general belief of tranquillity."

Work
-y
ican
man.

Sir Edward Stafford

Para 30. With the experience
of Lower Canada and
of the Burnewil Town
an excellent ordering
instances were the people
very much committed,
living, property and
mal relations no doubt
would Countries, the Inva-
sion of the part of Lower
upon Upper Canada
to me in this
down upon the Town
Montreal me,

Examination

76. Afterwards, Mr. [illegible]
desiring from the Commissioners
with what, was meant in the
outbreak, and the Delegation
by, answered in part
[illegible]
Commissioners [illegible]
Lower Canada [illegible]
the Upper Province by
[illegible]

armed emissaries of the rebel
Colleagues on their villages
to enforce the threats which
had been previously [illegible]
Mr Lewis's ranks. The rebellion
letter to you
of 22 May 1837 never did reach beyond
those Villages which were
united by the armed bands
accompanying the Prelude, this
way Lieut
of Captain
McLeod
April 18th
1837.
[illegible] similarly rose in open
opposition to the Government
[illegible] except in that
part of the Country which I have
Mr Mac Leod's letter
to Sir G. Arthur
of the date above
mentioned
defined above. The Government
troops were
every where received upon
their delivery into their
Letter of Lieut Colonel
Prince of Wales
Regiment
respective allegiance was eagerly
[illegible] sought for and joyfully
received. Colonel Prince
[illegible] marched through
November 1837 the district immediately
[illegible] adjoining Lower Canada
December 1837 and the principal
[illegible] town was in the possession
[illegible] of the rebels and
[illegible] from which the country
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]

troops remained the hopes of the
Inhabitants were at their
Other- and expelled a body of
wise. the Insurgents. Perceived
the opening of the principal Town
hearing and the public buildings
of Enniskillen before the arrival of the
Colonel with the English Force & worked
Cuttof every opportunity more
From 1837. gladly agreed to facil-
-itate its advance to the relief
of Enniskillen.

Another days 5000 or 6000 men
74. If the people of the Province
Inlook are allowed the benefit
of the Exhumation here proceed
for their joining to Arms or share
in the Plot previously to the
outbreak, viz that they are
very much connected with the
people of "Lower Canada" with
how much more strength does
such a consideration apply to the
few Inhabitants of Canada West only, both part
of the two relatives below the Grants, after the Insurrection
had made considerable progress, after a large body
of Rebels had been in possession of the Upper Province
at Sea, for nearly a fortnight, after the 32nd Regiment
had retired from before their position, and when it
must become a question more of personal safety
than of opposition to the Government, to endeavour
a cause apparently so desperate, for could be universal-
75. Even in both the instances when examined after
words with attitude - The people of Canada West
Inlook are therefore admitted to have taken a share in
the Plot previously to the outbreak, in other words to
have been implicated in the Original Conspiracy
against the Government. They are apparently excused
Government because of their intimate connection
with the people of the adjoining district Lower Canada
who also had a share in the Plot from which
it was reasonable to expect Lower Canada would
yield connection with Canada, & with the
Province on account of their connection with Lower
Canada - They were last in the Plot before the outbreak
and Insurrection not withstanding the more moderate
report or feeling of the other Province & ultimately
completely put a stop to any thoughts or intentions

some brought it about, before the insurrection commenced, but for open defection could have alienated as one people - consequently the one is as guilty as the other in this respect - and if one must be spared, both must - and so, any two districts which are intimately connected may be absolved in the same way by throwing the blame one upon the other.

76. It may be observed here that Mr Patton in manner "Lower Coorg" in general terms as having taken no share in the plot previously to the outbreak - for particulars, but only of the Punnatur Talook - By this it may be collected that he considered all "Lower Coorg" to have been so previously concerned

77. Yet this is directly opposed to Mr Patton's declaration in Para 64, wherein he says "Enquiry has convinced me that the minds of the people of Lower were alienated very generally by Terror"; for it may be asked what or whence was the terror which could have alienated "Lower Coorg" to be so share in the Plot before the outbreak.

78. Mr Patton next proceeds to exculpate the Inhabitants of the Villages of Kannoor who were implicated, on the ground that they were misled by armed emissaries, but it is impossible to believe that the numerous bodies of Insurgents who appeared in force were compelled to collect against their will by armed emissaries.

79. Armed emissaries could little influence or Even the well disposed towards the established Government the population they assembled were armed as well as themselves, and would have made no more resistance to resist their will to those armed emissaries, than they made to oppose the Government Troops, with them - It would have been as easy to light a fire with unarmed emissaries as with [illegible]

have collected a few men but they could not make
their fight against their inclination.-

80. Finally it may be added however that the Company
emissaries were so successful, while the Government
could not induce any part of the population to take
arms in their favour and fight by the side of the
troops, instead of against them? for Mr Cotton writes
in Para 135 when speaking of the assistance & hospitality
of Mr Angelow- "all attempts to raise an auxiliary
force completely failed."

81. As to the exhibition of loyalty made to the Company's forces by the Indians who dwelt in
their Villages, it would have been proof rather of
their readiness than of their disaffection had they
evinced any other feeling- this was no time to
give proof of their inclination in the first, by
disguising it so badly as to ill treat the Government
troops sent to suppress it- it would have led to their
immediate seizure; had they evinced such a determ-
=ined bad spirit as this- Doubtless too, there were
some friends of order in the Districts who were
glad to see the Government forces, and to give their
aid to defeat the armed Bands who they for every
reason to suppose would continue their operations
from storming the state, to improving their fortunes
at the expense of their neighbours- It would have
been a very extraordinary thing, had the disaffection
been so universal, as to have included all the In-
=habitants without exception- but there was enough
in arms to occasion more serious and much
protracted alarm, and Mr Cotton probably alarming
from the feeling shown to the Government in many
places [illegible]

of Lower Canada, would seem to have forgotten the Troops in the District of Montreal, and during their subsequent march to Montgomery

Mr Cotton's Report

33 On the occasion of the Insurrection in Montreal many of the Rebels even of this District which is the only part of Canada in which martial law was declared to exist, joined the Insurgents, evinced the gratification of their release, on Wednesday & Thursday

Letter October 31 Gleanson reserves
20th 1837 - they took a step far beyond
their duties as soldiers in their
"search & security against
"the insurrection & annoyance
"they were exposed during
"the period the Insurgents
"were in possession of the
"District"

34 On the retreat of Major Gen Colborne detachment from Napierville, the Insurrection was encouraged, after it had passed the Boundary of Lower Canada, & on the Troops were exhausted by the harassing marches & fatigue they had undergone, the Rebels X assembled in great numbers & pursued the Troops to within 3 miles of Odelltown on the 3rd of January 1838 & would have succeeded in cutting off the retreat of the Troops had not Colonel Gleanson

Insurrection

32 If the Inhabitants of Montreal suffered in the Insurrection, it was their own fault by Mr Cotton's account, for they joined it with alacrity & that we suffered, proves they were numerous & the general disorder of the country, rendering all communication impracticable that whether they would suffer or not, we have that answer given by Colonel Gleanson at the head of his forces immediately they had

33 I cannot help to know what is meant in this Instruction by the "search", these Troops understood that the military duty which they had undertaken in opposing the Rebellion Colonel Gleanson carried out & they were ordered to search, & if found to be released from active service until they were called upon to [illegible]

84. If the Inhabitants of Burdett and the adjacent part had been really so glad that the Company could send Troops to put down the Insurrection, why did they not anticipate the views, duty of men calling them out by previously informing the Government of the designs of the disaffected in their own immediate neighbourhood? If it be my fault in mind where the destination of Major Dowlers force was viz.t Bangalore, the Cape Town of Canara, and what treatment he received when he got there, I am already one of Hatcherow, according to the Colonel own Letter, and the cause of not any of the Inhabitants, out of all the Government Peons and Police Servants whose duty it was to come forward and give notice of it, should be allowed that the Peons only taken to his force by a few Sepoys on the road, can they more than the good feeling of the individuals, but they are entitled rejected a criterion by which to judge of the inclinations of the people in general.

Observations

85. Captain Macleod's Diary is calculated to produce an very different impression from that which this Para. gives, and it may be gathered from it that Captain Macleod & alone prevented all Canara from rising and "Nothing can be finer than the Colonel & Officers conduct" &c. &c. &c.

86. One of the first steps which Captain Macleod recommended after the insurrection was the removal of the Head Quarters of the Collector of Canara from Mangalore to Honore, and the Collector was accordingly removed to that place.

Colonel Dowdall's Report.

87. The account of Captain Macleod's Diary of the 13th March 1783, Country immediately north of Mangalore above the ghaut of the relinquishment with which the Inhabitants had left themselves compelled to prepare to join in the rebellion and of the joy which they received at the intelligence of the reports of the Country people and Sepoys, and the expression of their sentiments, are very much exaggerated. The Captain manifested a spirit and indifference of Character unworthy of his Rank. Macleod was much displeased with the Inhabitants of

...ance respecting the result and the receipt of the report of Captain Bro...
...tion respecting the county where most of the words are spoken. That...
...witness heard the non-existence of "the principal men and Ring...
Appendix of any feeling of loyalty to Bunbury, but on the
2/11 Mr. Decl. contrary the Inhabitants were endeavouring
Government. "to assist in every way the Rebels
"Rebels, but they were decidedly of the Insurgents
"with Supplies" And in another part of the report
it is remarkable that something of the same kind
is alluded to as was brought to my own notice viz "That
"the troops in the Town received money from Bellamy
& Emanuel Bonaparte Emanore and other Chiefs in con-
"sequence of the insurrection in the vicinity of Fort
Dauphin" "they the Rebels people were to have
"a pecuniary advantage during without troops
"and to assist & join him, Ringleaders with Supp
"ient force".

87. Proceeding further we find a little aid given
to Captain Brodie by Ramana that it is with difficulty
he can get a man to deliver a letter of advice to the
Inhabitants of Bourbon.

88. It Marcel it is worthy of observance that
evidence what Captain Brodie records of the conduct
of the Inhabitants, proving that on it's approach
hostile disposition of the Chiefs of Mangabey, no rallying
point could be offered for the people on the ground of
their being overawed by, or
connected with the Government troops. Captain Brodie
next hears of the Governments Commissioners and of
Treaty of Pacification, with Leonard & End of this year
month, remarked that there were daily desertions
from the Troops which were accounted for by the Chiefs
having pounded out the Corn in a body thereby depriving
the Troops of their usual

and nothing war against the Company as they themselves declared - True it is that when our Letter they offered the excuse of being compelled by the rebels & under their service and Captain Macleod appears to have admitted in saying that they applied for some office Books & guard whereon, and seemed inclined to return to their duty. But it is not unusual with the Inhabitants of India the terror of an army of Rebels to prepare to join their standard when beyond they fly from their homes and leave their property, but neither threats nor promises seemed to make them to the part with the invading force. We maybe well assured that it was neither terror that induced these Patriots to leave their peaceful avocations and join the Rebel force, nor loyalty & Contentment that made them come back again. It is evident that they looked upon Captain Macleods force as the advanced guard only of a considerable body of troops, and were deterred from executing their original design of joining the Rebels ranks, by the imminent danger as they considered it, of being immediately captured by the Honorable Company's Troops.-

Patna's Report

36. With respect to the Town of Patna where the population of which is composed of various sects of Hindoos, Mahomedans and Christians and of Europeans and Native Christians and is the seat of the Civil Court and the Chief Station of the Division, it is unnecessary to enter into any particularity of observation, and of remarks upon the effects of Government &

Observations

39. Here was a place in the Report of great interest for the description of the Population of the Town the Letter entitled No 18 in the Collection, and which is to be written by Some Inhabitants of Patna, would be genuine or not, & to the very Enquiries & Observations it is necessary to attend, should there be any doubt on the subject, to the Report made by the Magistrates, & Collectors of

[illegible] was found, and [illegible] of the case [illegible] the conduct of the Commissioners, [illegible] was necessary, a case was stated, and [illegible] examined [illegible] the matter in dispute [illegible] the proceedings [illegible] the hearing [illegible] inspection [illegible]

Native Police

37. [illegible] the numerous [illegible] in arms to resist [illegible] in the maintenance [illegible] of the [illegible] Europeans [illegible] Natives [illegible] the commencement [illegible] under the immediate protection of [illegible] European Officers and [illegible] they were [illegible] engaged with the [illegible] from the commencement [illegible] and [illegible] very numerously [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]

Observations

93. It may be asked in what manner the Natives [illegible] to be in league with the Rebels from the commencement and so narrowly watched by them, seeing that our Officers had been kind often in their report, a better judgment could have been formed of their guilt or innocence

94. That they were not [illegible] in no proof they were not guilty, and as their being under the immediate protection of the European Inhabitants, there are per [illegible] cases than this, wherein immediate and constant European observation has failed to detect [illegible] dangerous machinations

95. [illegible] the Native Officers by whom alone they could be narrowly watched, neglected the Rebs and other faithful servants, are clearly declared in this report, which [illegible] ought to have [illegible] by the Commissioners, [illegible] the [illegible] of the Natives [illegible] the Europeans [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

so many suffered by the conduct of its Inhabitants, who are described in 131 as having rendered all offices of Love, and declared that there was good ground for believing that those who remained in the Town would give Aid to the Rebels. But in the case of this he fairly states that the Body of Inhabitants were not in league with the rebels, nor had any Knowledge of the conspiracy previously to its breaking out (33) nor is there the Shadow of Proof even to this Day.

96. What more solid proof could be given than their conduct at the crisis? and be it observed that at the time asserted to in Para 133 the Rebels had not entered the Town. The Inhabitants had not then even seen whether the attacking or defending force was likely to prevail. notwithstanding which they forswore the long established authority at once, and not only invite the Insurgents to the place, but urge them to anticipate the arrival of the expected Military succour. If this does not argue general disaffection, and a concerted plan of operations, then the conduct of the Town's people of Jamaica must be judged of by other rules than I have hitherto decided upon in forming an opinion of such actions.

97. The Person in Para 133 "the Inhabitants who remained in the Town" in very full & unreserved terms not only did not remain in the Town? but they fled no where? Yes, where did they fly? they had boats- did they use them? No. they delivered the Government Boats over to the Rebels

[illegible]

[illegible] containing an account, [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] remaining in the Treasury, Rs. 1,31,
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Para 140 we read thus. "The conduct of the people of Mangalore
" was the hostility which was by actual force and
" material influence in determining the measure of
" retreat".

In Para 122 it is stated that the numerical
strength and warring mind in the body constituting
force at Poolore made it evident that the whole population
of that part of the Country was in arms, in opposition to the Government three daring people
too, were not moved by terror! If so, the extraordinary
spectacle was witnessed of two large bodies of the population
of Canara - one in Poolore, Bellary &c and one
in Mangalore, three times as moved by terror, these &
other, for there were no other insurgents at the time
not to avoid, but to join their respective Head, and
through light of something not known at this very
day, to combine in attacking the British Government.

Observations.

8th The capture of Mangalore
Mundig appears to have been
by most
letters of
Canara of the commencement, but
from 7/8 3/ from the Proclamations
and letters &c, included by the
Rebels there seems reason to
believe that no arrangements
were [illegible]

[illegible]

10th The reason why the
Amildars and others who
first rose marched to Mangalore
needs not to be sought for in
the Proclamations which were
naturally addressed to the wa-
-vering and [illegible] to
those who were on the fence,
people and kind in the [illegible]
13th Instead of going decided
rich, and [illegible] Cavalry
to [illegible] of 12th March
[illegible]

to obtain the treasure knew that the Insurgents had no need to remind the people of Kandyan of the wrongs which they had long & bitterly received from them, & though Mr Cotton has packed to accommodate in omitting one of these words, viz "of the nobility" the Convention been frequently quoted to in the Blot Vol the letter sent to Eknaligoda by the Dissanayake Nahas Mootaddy, and entrusted to the Conductor of their The readiness of the people of Kandyan to rise as is pretty plainly adverted to in that communication, while the letter No 18 distinctly mentions an understanding between themselves & Eknaligoda -

Mr Cotton's Report.

39 Tho' the inhabitants of Kandya evinced no feeling of hostility towards the Government and were ready to no acts of positive treachery or [illegible] able to obtain proof until driven to them by despair their conduct generally

*Vide major Sawkins letter January 3rd 1838 Page 22.

was most assistantly. They took no part of them [illegible] this from the town on the first commencement of the movements in Lower Country, and [illegible] who remained did not hesitate to determine to [illegible] the cause of Government, [illegible] [illegible] situation, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

were the staunch friends, and hesitated not to trust their Countrymen even not to ravage them. They all understood one another, and were in close communication, their interests were in common, and as they acted in concert. Some aided by firing matches, others by giving information composed the first party that was formed in Boston others wanted to see what turn affairs would attend them, and did not openly rebel until the force came to Boston-Some did not join the Boats and some of them the 2d. But none helped the established Government.

1774 When came the Inhabitants of Braintree to the resolves by a meeting of three days, when in the Convention Mr Cotton says that a great part of them fled from the Town long before any room could be given for despair, & on the first rumors of the movements in Lower Coorg. and the rest did not hesitate in the to determine to withhold and from the Government or to give it to the Insurgents. It is strange to say that they did this in order to receive merciful treatment when the Insurgents came-when was there ever heard before that the new Inhabitants of a Country Town, in united resolve to come to them in the better to preserve their own lives, and by [illegible] by demonstration came to their own [illegible] Self preservation [illegible] to the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

were sold their aid from the Troops after the latter had twice crushed the rebellion, what must their illusions be in Egypt? Such conduct cannot be accounted for by Mahommedanism.—

195. Further when the Troops are described as having marched three days journey from Poona, the Governor not only not there to assist, but were acting against them.—

Com. Report.

196 Many of the People of Indapoor submitted to Brigadier Lord of the Village and during took [illegible] and in charge of the [illegible] of the [illegible] to [illegible] their protection to the [illegible] Committee [illegible] dangerous [illegible] against the [illegible] of Peishwa's [illegible] Observations.

196 These marauders [illegible] were not the parties that attacked with such perseverance the Bombay Troops at Poolon and Mangalore; It was to be expected that when the established authorities of the district had been set at nought, and the all honest, the dissolute, part of the population would commit excesses, but it is [illegible] that all the attempts of the Peishwa's Ministers, were [illegible] Regimens of the Government, and that alone.—

Fifth Letter. Report.

Observations.

197 In no other part of the [illegible] were the Ryots either [illegible] into any acts [illegible] hostilities, but [illegible] to [illegible] Ryots [illegible] Should the Officers of the Regiments, [illegible]

197 From what has been [illegible] parts of the Canara Provinces the general demand [illegible] By virtue a portion of, that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] collections of [illegible] [illegible]

to raise men in Canara for the
short service as was done
in Mysore previously to the
outbreak.

made after such a failure
of time should occur in rais
-ing who came, and who
did not -

105 . In another place Mr Cotton thinks 8 or 10,000
men were up in arms - as to attempts to raise men
it may be well accounted for why no person a
ment about Canara to recruit men, when each
Village was ready to embody its quota, and in
three days many thousands of men were dispersed
it would have been superfluous to have sent out
recruiting parties - If the collecting of revenue
in Canara be compared with the collecting in
Newpaul South in his expedition towards Coorg in
December 1834, it will be seen how little in favor
of Canara is the fact that no attempts were
made in Canara to raise men before the outbreak
But the attempts made in Canara after the out
-break not been more successful than Newpaul
Ivatts in Mysore before it, instead of 19,000 men
in arms, there would have been only 2 or 3 the great
number of whom had been engaged on the pre
-tence of obtaining payment at the Sun
-dah Sirs Collectories and they were former he
-mitted but to me like demanding them - Many
not the mistaken of recruiting men before the
outbreak, it is not easy to see how in Mysore
many Rattee people of Canara were, we were
to raise a [illegible]
[illegible]
of Canara at Portuguese [illegible]

Mr Cotton's Report

Observations.

2 I have entered into much detail on this point because I think it of the utmost importance that the Government should be aware of the nature of the feelings which the people of Canara exhibited on the late Insurrection that in viewing the fact that the many Proclamations and other orders of the rebel Nana party were issued in the name of the "Rallary Immaulah" it is not to be understood that the people of Canara have a dread of the Coorgs and a horror of their mode of Government as the former but the latter had no hope of aid from the former except such as they could enforce by menace and threats.

109 All the details given of the conduct of the people under the Canara Collectorate seem to me as directly opposed to the impression sought to be conveyed in this Para, as they possibly could be - It would be supposed on perusing this Para that the Coorgs or the Upper Coorgs had set up Pootia Buswaprah to reign over them, i.e. to occupy the Rallary Throne in Coorg and had applied for aid to the Nuncoolcans, Dumbal, Pootia Bongo de, Ballary Pitt and Immaulah &c &c to help them in effecting their object - But what is the fact? that the Ryots under the Canara Collectorate set him up, and that until the disturbance [illegible] below the Ghauts [illegible] important, the Inhabitants of Coorg were quite ignorant of it, and unconcerned about it. The Rebels & the Ryots of the [illegible] Collectorate knew indeed that the export of the dissaffection of the Coorgs would bring their Native Troops, on [illegible] they made mention in their Proclamations of the [illegible] but they did not [illegible] the Coorgs [illegible] of their own accord [illegible]

Raja into Coorg they were quite aware of the necessity of changing their note, and instead of the cow of Appajee Urrus they circulated a rumour of the presence of the Ex Raja himself.

III. The Proclamations were not issued in Coorg, but in Soolia, under the Canara Collectorate. There appears to be little connection between the dread of the Coorgs and the insurrection which was neither planned nor executed by them; if by Coorgs be meant people now under the Coorg Government. If by Coorgs, on the other hand, be meant the people of Comen. Coorg, to whom alone any of those observations can aptly, since they in combination with their neighbours in Buntwal set up Pootoo Basawapoah, why should they be dreaded by their Canara fellow subjects and neighbours? But more especially why should the Canarese have a horror of their, i.e. the Comen Coorgs' mode of Government, seeing that it is now precisely that under which they themselves live, and so indeed both the Canarese, and some Coorgs abhorred the mode of Government under which they both live, and then the whole drift of the explained at once.

IV. But on which this para is not only conjectural, but is actually irreconcilable with Para 38, wherein it is said "that the object

a Confederation of distinct Corp.ns from the other Corp.ns that are
yet to be created, which is true enough, but must be understood
that the Insurrection has its origin in upper the Common
Electorate, and that the mode of Government of which
the people there have such power is nothing that is con-
formed under the Common Electorate.-

112. — No Intimation is needed to unite people who are
already agreed in adhering the same object, these mea-
sures to be the mode of Government &c.-

113. When did violence and threats [illegible]
in inducing Rights to throw off their allegiance?

114. If not well inclined to espouse the cause it is
natural to conclude that the grievances would have
complained to the Government of the violence and
threats, in this case, just as in any other.-

115. One remarkable feature in this Para is its
strange contrast with other parts of the report Para
44 for instance, wherein the reason given for the
co-operation of part of the Canadians, as considered before,
is omitted to be named as Insurgents, is that they
excited on the border and more intimately connected
with the Yankees. so that they had at once and the same
time a dread of them, and the same
Government, and yet intimately connected with
them, and prepared to act in direct concert with them!
An inconceivable composition of contrarieties and
feelings!

116. But at more mature matters be examined
and the case is not difficult. Because disaffection
intimately connected at many points, and under
one rule will not become disaffection towards
Government the other [illegible]

men circumstances they could never combine together is a result to be anticipated - This view of the question will account for the Petitions received from the people of Pondoon and soon praying to be reunited to Coorg, and retaining the institutions now in force in Upperboorg, and it will also account for the unanimous call of the people of Canara for the re-establishment of the Punchayat -

Mr Cotton's Report

43 From the regularity with which the rebels commenced conducting the public business of the country it was supposed that they were acting under more able guidance than was visible, but the assistance of the Public servants of the late and present Government who were necessarily employed, from being almost the only persons able to read and write, being immediately received, sufficiently accounts for that part of the proceedings -

44 Whereby he * the course, is more of the rebels appear to have been carried on in the most free and undisguised manner, and the numerous documents to be examined and received further more decided in the three Districts where the rebels were defeated serving strongly to confirm the opinion we have expressed respecting the nature and magnitude of the rebellion -

Observations.

117 The Rebels then commenced conducting with regularity the public business of the Country, i.e. the Country in the Canara Collectorate - This is attributed by Mr Cotton to the ready aid of the Public servants - doubtless the aid was given, but is it not the course on a sudden outbreak, and this is described to be, that the Government officials should at once transfer their services to the unknown head of an insurrection? certainly not - the whole Plot therefore must have been ripening for some time in contemplation, and have obtained very general concurrence then with the aid of the public servants, who were employed, would it not be easy to explain the

[illegible] as prisoners? did it, [illegible] that their
abilities could be secured as well as their persons? Could
not one have managed to have sent secret information
from the Rebel Camp? cannot one be found now to un-
ravel the causes of the rebellion, which for aught
that appears in this report are as mysterious as ever?
119 Here are the Public servants of Government at
once engaged in furthering the success of the Rebels. Can
a doubt be entertained of there being just reason for
this implicit confidence being placed in them by the
rebels? Has it ever occurred in other popular tumults
that the paid functionaries of the state have unan-
imously engaged in doing the same offices for the
Rebels as they did for the Government, except they were
allured to do so? They were necessarily employed, Mr
Cotton says, because they were almost the only persons
able to read and write, then why did they not take
advantage of this general ignorance to write in favor
instead of against the Government? why did they not
continue to confound the plans of the Insurgents, and send
word to the Magistrate? Because they were as much
embarked in the cause as any. In this Para. I lay no
the words "Rebels" and "rebel cause" and the documents
found were cited to confirm the opinion that they were
unwillingly aided. In the "Rebels" mountain people,
Carson Yellow, about Boston Scott & Dorter places where
the outlaws fled for new Head, and the rebel cause
was theirs only - And in Letter three more minute men
and that they were unwillingly aided to raise Rebel
measures. It is certain that they were at least a fifth
county & widely and that the districts contributed
10000 armed men - If they were unwilling [illegible]
those who forced them & [illegible]
[illegible]

Mr Cotton's Report

44. The accompanying descriptive lists of the rebel chiefs and leading men in the rebellion will shew distinctly that the interests of the parties were exclusively confined to Upper and Lower Coorg. It will be observed that the only Coorgs who are known in the List reside on the border and are intimately connected with the Coorgs in various ways - all the treasure which was obtained from them was immediately deposited into Lower Coorg, and all the public servants who were in confinement were sent towards Seringapatam where they remained until their release when they took an oath of allegiance, and was confidently expected by the people of Upper Coorg - Personal knowledge

Observations

120. A careful examination of the List made out of the principal Persons engaged in the Insurrection by no means supports that assertion of Mr Cotton's that their interests were exclusively confined to Upper and Lower Coorg While Upper Coorg indeed their connection was of the very closest kind, receiving its supplies from the neighbouring part the Upper Coorgs took every opportunity of leaving their residence

121. The following is a short but accurate account of these Individuals, extracted from the various papers drawn up on the occasion by the Superintendent of Coorg, and which were kindly furnished to Mr Cotton.—

Doctor Buswarah the Pretender to an Indian throne of yellow complexion and Jewish cast of countenance was born in Coorg was during my stay in that country a Jungum Priest, or caste quite distinct from the Coorgs, who by no means

Lingayet in Dharwar, in the Province of Coorg

Coorgs

prisoner of the Company in Coorg in 1834, when that Government called for the from Nagpore infamous - He had not the least influence in Coorg, nor had any of his relations - In fact the greater part of them are detested upon alive -

Kondy Kadra a Munjah Raja from Nagpore in Nagpore, his native place, into Coorg many years ago, but used to trade to the Town of Nagpore, and at one time is said to have stood there for 5 or 6 months, passing his time between Arakor Durbar Papajee's House and Jungum Mutt. He cultivated land in Coorg for 2 years and about 10 years ago having proceeded to Nagpore, was not seen in Coorg for a period of 7-8 years. His account when he came back was that he had been traversing the country. He was a prisoner of the Jungum Aparumpha in 1835, and was the man who brought the Brahmin from Coorg into the Poonah Day, Betta Bills - Neither he nor his relations had any influence in Coorg, nor any connection with the Coorgs, nor were any of them employed by the Rajah, at least in public situations -

Kadumpady Ponnappa Kootah is a Ryot of the Toorea Gowda caste at Kadumpady in Torea in Timmy Coorg, in the Taluk of Yedenda, where he possesses influence. He was many years influential in Upper Coorg, being only a Mookhasta or Principal among 10 Ryots. He sometimes visited Mercara under Ryots of Coorg on occasions of ceremony during the reign of the Ex-Rajah. He has a cousin by name Soobaiah who resides in Poinga Nad of Pardy Nad Taluk East in Upper Coorg, and who also took a part in the Insurrection of Vencata after it had raged for about a fortnight in the Coorg Country. His mother, Soobaiah, was one of those whose families were rescued by the Rajah's Peons and brought to Mercara after some Hours to Upper Coorg. The Name of Ponnappa and his cousin Soobaiah were not contained

- - - -

resident of Coorg - But when he was an emigrant from the low Country, and was under the influence of his elder Brother who was Dessaye of Ameera under Canara and whom he joined some 20 days before the disturbance - It might be supposed by Mr. Cotton's notice of him that Appiah was one of the Ex. Rajah's principal officers - This is not so - He was merely a Jemadar of 10 Chowkey Peons - The principal member of his family was Timmanah - It is true that Appiah led an attack at Mangalore, and that he succeeded after ascending the Ghaut with a party of Canarese and Soolwahs in persuading some Coorgs of Pabby Nach Naad that they Rajah was in command of the Insurgents, and he also seized the Soobadar Madiah, and headed the men whom he collected in the North of Coorg But no sooner was the true state of affairs known to this force, than the residents of Coorg laid down their arms, and gave up the foreigners who had come from Canara -

He was finally captured in Mysore, and hung at Mercara -

Timmanah lived with his family at Ameera, and had no house in Coorg tho his Brother Appiah had - He had no influence with the Coorgs, as was proved by their proximity in assisting him, and 13000 Rupees will be had plundered in the Insurrection -

Coorg Gode Appiah and Coorg Gode Bullia were both Canarese, and were described as such by Mr. Cotton which is much to the more extraordinary that Mr. Cotton should say that the interests of the parties were exclusively confined to Coorg - There were many Coorgs in Mysore and have considerable influence in the Province by means of the Connection of Marriage, and unfortunately the Insurrection

festivals at the Soobrumanya Pagoda. It was at their house that Dharmapara first broached his plan in 1835 of laying claim to the Coorg sovereignty under the title of a son of Appaji Ursu and he subsequently visited the house of their cousin Coombor Gowdah in Upper Coorg, who there is reason to believe was connected with Caliana, but Coombor Gowdah does not appear to have taken any active part in the Canara disturbance.-

122. The connection subsisting between the Brahmin Dewan Lutchmen Narrayen and the Parputtegar Kristnapah of Parrajay in Kharva Road sufficiently accounts for the defection of the latter without resorting for any other cause, and all the other persons named by Mr. Cotton as principals were Ryots of the Canara Collectorate, tho' by distinguishing them as of "Lower Coorg" and making no reference to the authority under which "Lower Coorg" is now placed, it might be supposed that they were Coorgs rather than Canarese.

123. It may be presumed that the treasure which the Insurgents acquired, was sent into Lower Coorg because it was the most inaccessible part of the Canara Zillah, and the strong hold of the disaffected.

124. It would have completed the history of this treasure had Mr. Cotton here recorded that it was found by the Coorgs in the Canara Zillah, and restored to the Government, and that the Coorgs refused the reward in receiving it as prize money, lest it should be said that they had given their services, not from a zeal of attachment to the Government, but from mercenary motives.-

125. With regard to the places of confinement of the principal persons [illegible]

prisoners, I know not why Mr Cotton should state that they were sent towards Mercara, any more than they were sent towards Madras. It no where appears that any of them entered Coorg, and the notion of the Insurgents expecting that the Coorgs would have secured for them the Fort of Mercara, was contingent upon the Insurgents succeeding in capturing Mangalore as Mr Cotton says in his 38th Para "The object of taking Mangalore "was avowedly to gain sufficient strength to secure "the co-operation of the Upper Coorgs, and the Fort of Mercara" This would have been the place for Mr McCleverty to have sent that there could have been no foundation for the absurd expectation of the Coorgs seeking shelter in Mercara for the rebels, for the Coorgs were in possession of Mercara, and instead of receiving the public servants captured by the rebels, imprisoned there the rebels themselves

Mr Cotton's Report.

5. In thus acquitting the [illegible] of any hostile feeling towards Government I beg to be understood that I do not mean to say that the Coorg Chiefs are not deserving of [illegible] for their conduct during the late disturbances, but merely that the Rajah and his Ministers were not the original movers in the matter, and that the Rajah did not take the initiative in the [illegible] but was driven into it by the force of circumstances [illegible]

Observations.

126. When it is borne in mind what Mr Cotton has recorded elsewhere of the population of Mangalore, wherein the Officers and Soldiers of the late Tippoo's army were the springs for the continuance of the disorders, and the difficulty of preventing the rebels from finding shelter and protection in the Territories of the Rajah of Coorg and the impossibility of their being driven from thence without the further effusion of blood, and the sacrifice of the lives of many innocent persons, from [illegible]

I must say, that the peace of the district may again depend on the local Military strength of the Government.—

is remembered and the number engaged in making them, and how the hostility of the low Country was prolonged beyond all hope of success, and in the face of a large force accompanied by Guns and Howitzers; all this too, known to have been committed by the Inhabitants the inside line of the Canara Collectorate, it would seem most extraordinable to any that any disturbance could take place in the Canara Collectorate in the year 1837 and to "regard the Inhabitants of Canara generally of any more hostile feeling towards the Government" would require a stronger proof of hostility and Mr Cotton have of the population towards the Government than what Major Dowker had recorded regarding the conduct of that population at Poolbund Mangalore 1837 and added to the same that some of these were Inhabitants of "Lowerfoorg" not of Canara proper, we may well be asked what does it signify when an Insurrection takes place in a Collectorate, whether the rebels came from the North part of it or the South, were of this or that particular Talook. The existence from the decree of the people of one Town is no evidence of the exclusive disposition of people of another Town or Mangalore at Cannanore Mr Cotton has placed emphasis upon seems to shew that the whole Town in Canara was not hostile and Poolbund. But a few lines further on in this Para Mr Cotton observing of the People of Canara in general, seems very anxiously to warn that the Inhabitants were of Canara, of open and decisive character which is true record in this the remarking of the following Extract of a letter from Mr Erwin dated 30th November 1837 p. 14 of the Appendix wherein he suggests Conferences may be held with the Chiefs of the Districts in order to ascertain the [illegible]

"at an early period, to the disgrace of Honor, promising to reason with a
"contemptible & of legal authority, based upon selfish considera-
"tions. In common with the acts of plunder which took
"place between Pawnbroom and Brookhe they may be taken
"as the result of that malignant spirit which usually
"comes forth, in seasons of distress, manifesting itself
"in demands, which under other circumstances, would
"never have been thought of, their amount and urgency
"being apportioned to the power which the Government
"is supposed to possess of resisting them. It is probable,
"that this spirit would even have reached the Bengalgunge
"of Soonsah, had not the Magistrate of Chinsurah on
"hearing of the disturbance in Jangara, sent Brook
"there, as a means of preserving order."

128. What but a hostile feeling can that be which takes advantage of the embarrassments of the Government to unite in heaping the most unreasonable claims? It may be justly apprehended that a population which expects such profit from the Government's embarrassment, will be very ready to create it. Indeed if Mr Colton derives this conclusion from the past conduct of the Ryots, he may fairly accuse them of producing the embarrassment. There was no embarrassment in Jangara, but what the people of Jangara themselves caused, and it is but a mild description of their conduct in this insurrection to say that they united in preferring unreasonable claims - involving as these claims did the overthrow of the British Rule, and general massacre in the prosecution of them.

129. Even if the influential Residents were disposed to excite, what could induce them to lead the Ryots away? The Zemindars indeed have claims, often unfounded and intriguing ones, and are no doubt too ready to [illegible]

rebellion - But there are not many Jungums or more
Inyoor than in Canara, and they, we see, could not on
this Insurrection induce the Inyoor Ryots either to
create any embarrassment to the Government or to
advantage of it when created by their neighbours.
How came it to pass that their efforts in Canara were
more successful? Every where there are Head men
among the Ryots to whom they look for guidance, but
it is not every where that such an Insurrection as
Dhareds out as broke out in Canara -

130. Surely it is not a common feeling among the
agricultural population of India to rise in a body
against the Government the moment they see the
time has arrived for hurting it successfully. In Coorg
certainly we may be convinced that this feeling do
not exist, for it was at the crisis of the greatest em-
barrassment, i.e: when reports had arrived in Capt
Le Hardy's Camp of the destruction of the Company's
Stores at Mangalore, that the Coorgs came forward in
a body and gave the loyal address contained in the
preceding narrative, and which they did more than
redeem -

131. Mr Cotton has remarked this very wide
difference between the conduct of the people of Coorg
and the people of the Canara districts, as it is a point
most worthy of observation, we respectfully honour
to the Coorgs -

Mr Cotton's Report

"To the subject of Inquiry" -
"will be the ignorance of
"the public accounts was
"read or signed" -

Observations:

132 Cannot we by
reconcile the fact, that
the Parties under the Sub-
the Inspection

Para 46. Having invited me
to believe in

of the Revenue stationed in Dunkerton, and some of the Constables of Villages in which parts of Lemon Grove and Cotton Hall are situated, in the Parish of Dunkerton, whose Community will more than secure secrecy, co-operative service & assistance to any description more ample of the Robbery with the exception of a few Individuals & Servants after the event any did to the Public detriment, though many of them having once joined the party took an active part in the proceedings and made no attempt to withdraw when opportunities occurred.

that parties who were forced to join the ranks from the treatment and terror, existing since the unfortunate affair "appeared" to withdraw - now it can be said that no, public assistance of Government of any description more ample of the Statement of Cotton explicitly accounts in Para 43 for the great regularity of the Robbery proceedings by saying "from the "regularity with which the search "commenced conducting the "public dealings of the Country "it was supposed that they were "acting under more able guidance "than was visible, due to the "assistance of the public Servants "of the late and present Government who were necessarily "employed from being almost the only persons able to read "and write, being immediately secured sufficiently accounts "for this part of their proceedings".

133. It is very probable that Mr Cotton's enemies of the insurrection were very ready full in discovering a larger portion of the public servants to be implicated than the manner in which were named the fact was in fact small.

134. It would seem as much unnecessary as unjust to draw general implication, from general description, from the very ignorance, Mr Cotton could not discriminate between some of the parties implicated but Mr Cotton could obtain information of a very undoubted formation would, however, involve the imposition it is not likely that could be given -

135. [illegible]

[illegible] progress of the Insurrection is the best possible proof of its general character, and the total want of aid or information to the Government is a marked condemnation of all the Public servants. Para 48 seems to tie in with Para 46. In the one Mr. Cotton says "with the exception of a few Individuals no servants to afterwards gave any aid to the Rebels, but from terror and ill treatment". In the other - "The list of servants who deserted their post and who joined the rebel party exhibits altogether a disgraceful number" and he proceeds to say - "most of them have been brought to trial and have received the punishment of their treachery and cowardice."

135 I know not whether Mr. Cotton is speaking in the two Paragraphs of the same individuals. Another thing is clear that the Court which tried these Public servants did not consider them justified in their defection either by ill treatment or terror, or they would not have awarded any punishment.

Mr. Colton's Report.

47. The league of Talukdars and the apparent entire exemption of his subjects from any naturally excited suspicions in the minds of the Native as well as European officers of Police, and I have reason to believe that, until the outbreak I have alluded, there were no real ignorance of the real which were in agitation.

Observation.

137 It is impossible to believe that there was a total ignorance in the Canara Public of the existence of the rebel or to believe otherwise than that every thing was ripe for the rebellion before it occurred. The Public servants believed were more active than Report of the Commissioners state, and it is reasonable to suppose that [illegible] from the [illegible] of the Native Public servants [illegible] for rebellion.

Mr. Colton's Report.

48. The [illegible] of the Native [illegible]

...ready was much dou-
...bted. There is no case
...manner of the servants of
...Government of high rank
...having acted the part of
...traitor and the list contains
...one whose pay exceeds
...twelve rupees per mon-
...th, and only nineteen
...whose pay exceeds 40 Rupees.

that none of the Public Servants
of high rank acted as traitors, because
they were not detected with match-
-locks in their hands, openly resis-
-ting the troops. The proofs of their
treachery are strong enough in the
end they gave the Rebels aid & comfort
43/ ais in their failing to give
Government information of what
they must have either known or suspected. Nor is it
to be utterly impossible that the principal Public Ser-
-vants of Jhansi were ignorant of the plot, it is
against all experience, and the nature of
their connection with the people. It is possible that
no European Officer may have known the people, and
be quite ignorant of their designs. But the intimate
connection and often the ties of relationship which
must subsist between the Rajahs and Chief na tive
public servants, utterly forbid the supposition in their
case -

Mr. Cotton's Report

39 - Nothing can justify the
conduct of the Inferior Ser-
vants of Police, but it is
necessary to explain the
nature of their duty and the
description of persons em-
ployed, that the Govern-
ment may judge how far
they can rely on their fidelity
in similar circumstances. The
most important of these
are the Chowkeydars
or Village Watchmen

Observations

139 The servants were described
as being Rajputs it may be presumed
their disaffection has nothing to do
with their Caste. Even had they
been, and few, in Bundelcund
they were Rajputs - and like the
same governments as the other Rajputs
that they remained on the Govern-
-ment's side during the
[illegible]

rank from 12 to 36 Rupees per annum, and swinging into other employments. They are aided in their Police duties by the Village watchers who are Ryots of an inferior grade and receive a salary of 2 Rupees per annum. The Talour Pons who are also employed in Police duties when their services are required, are paid at the rate of 4 Rupees per annum.

H. E. Cotton's Report.

57 With respect to Pons, the Commutation of hay grants confines the selection of men and precludes the possibility of every qualification being secured. The men may be tolerably efficient for the performance of all ordinary duties in times of tranquillity, but they are never prepared to fight, or to offer resistance to the open violence of the most contemptible enemy.

Observations.

140. Mr. Cotton in Para 57 of to Ryots being made Pons, he states his reason "because "are never prepared to fight or of "resistance to the open violence "of the most contemptible enem meaning of course the unarm grants. Can it be supposed that the furnishing these men wi arms, and enrolling them in list of Government public se vants makes such a differe in their natural courage, ren them unfit to cope with their fellows, of whose daring and insulting conduc Mr. Cotton speaks in Para 122? Is not their c conduct to be attributed to want of discipline rather than want of courage, and would it not be better to resort for the causes of the general disaffection both of Ryots and of the Police, than to endeavour to remove the causes of the latter by granting them increase of pay, or the former, by an increase of [illegible]

Mr Cotton's Report.

52 It appears very desirable that the Collector should be allowed a discretionary power of raising the pay of the Talookdars, Peons from 4 to 5 1/2 Rupees per Mensem, according to the nature of the Country in which they are employed, or to the difficulties to which they may be exposed. The employment of a small irregular force composed of Sepoys discharged from being under-sized or other cause, has been found a valuable aid to the Magistrate and may occasionally be necessary, but servants of this description are not so generally useful in the common Revenue and Police duties of the Talookdars, as the Peons of the Country, and are more inclined to be oppressive and to exceed the powers entrusted to them.

53. The Naiks and inferior Police officers are now well paid and are selected from the most respectable families, possible, ability and honesty and intelligence are the requisites [illegible]

Observations.

141. Upon these three, I propose which describe the character of the public servants of the Canara Collectorate, and suggest expedients for remedying the inconveniences of their peculiar habits and inclinations, I would merely remark first, regarding the Shanbogues that there is no reason assigned by Mr Cotton why this class should be more backward in Canara than in other places to do their duty as heads of Police, and in the discharge of it to expose themselves to such personal risk as every individual in a Police force must at times encounter.

142. Their education in the Revenue Cutcherry is no more calculated to destroy their natural courage, than education in their own houses, in both places their occupation, would be peaceful in times of peace, and it is of times of peace that Mr Cotton speaks. In former times, we are told, men were selected for the office of Shanbogue [illegible]

from their childhood in the peaceful occupations of a Revenue Cutcherry they naturally inspire great distaste for exposure to danger and little personal courage. In former times and particularly under the native Governments the Sazaibdars were man ever ready in cases of emergency to lead an armed force to quell disturbances or to resist the attacks of an open enemy with a gallantry which they were proud of displaying. The present Officers of that rank possess neither the means nor the inclination, and though far more efficient in other respects can never be relied on in times of commotion and war. This change, which is understood now progressing in Mysore, has been long perceived here, but it is a point which ought not to be lost sight of in estimating and distributing the necessary Military Force of Government.

144. Some few persons wishing to lead the Government to suppose that the Native Army

they did their Police duties more effectually and faithfully than they do now, we must look for the cause of their present inferiority elsewhere than in the difference of Constitution.

143. But it would appear from what Mr. Cotton says in the latter part of the 54th Para, that it is rather in loyalty than in personal courage that the present superior Officers are found wanting, he allows that they are efficient under ordinary circumstances but that it is their Political demeanour and inclination which must be narrowly watched, and that to meet any extraordinary events the presence of a Military force is requisite.

144. Now a Sazaibdar may wholly deficient in personal courage, and still quite possess in many ways the loyalty to the Government which he ought to, and of the Sazaibdars of the Government collectively it may be said that it may never have been found faithless in giving timely information of the

Canara is objectionable, under ordinary circumstances, on the contrary I think that notwithstanding the duties to Shanbogues and to the Heads of Villages under the authority of the Collector, the Government obtain at the most possible expense, the aid of all the influential men of the country, who are more efficient and more interested in preventing and detecting crime, and is likely to abuse their powers by overawing the people than any other class of servants that can be employed, but their political demeanour and inclination must be accurately watched and the Government must ever be prepared to meet any extraordinary events, arising from internal or external commotion; by the presence of a sufficient Military force.

preparations for such a formidable Insurrection as arose in 1837. There would be now no occasion to enquire in what particular qualities the Public Servants of Canara are deficient.

145. It is to the superior Police Officers that the Government looks to watch the political demeanour and inclination of the mass of the people, if these watchers themselves require watching, and are notoriously deficient in the very qualities which alone can make them fit for the posts they fill, the Government must be always in danger, and has more cause to fear its own servants than any external force.

146. Under such circumstances it is a fortunate thing that the Shanbogues are not gifted with those martial qualities, the absence of which Mr. Cotton deplores, or the Military force he recommends requires to be still greater than it is. If the Military were wanted to keep them loyal, then they would be wanted to keep them peaceable as well as loyal. Instead of their daily tasking the feelings and occupying the attention they now do, they would be a constant source of irritation.

147. It is of no use to praise the Police or Establishments under ordinary circumstances, when their merits

to produce extraordinary excitement.

148. The point for enquiry both as regards the people and the servants seems to be this. How is it that they are so prone to disaffection?

Mr Cotton's Report.

Sixth subject of Enquiry.

"Whether the people of Canara "have any real cause of "grievance and whether any "part of the Judicial or Fiscal "administration needs to be "amended."

Observations.

149. It is not my intention as it is not within my province to enter upon the subject of the grievances of the Inhabitants of the Canara Collectorate. But if the petitions of the Inhabitants of Porloor and Amrkoodlee which they presented to Capt. Le Hardy, this the Coorg Commissioner, are to be believed, they allege some causes of discontent, and seem ill pleased with the substitution of Madras regulations for the old usages. There are passages in the several papers drawn up by Mr Vincent, Mr Lewin, and Mr Cotton which would seem to bear out the opinion that the people generally conceive they are aggrieved. Whether these grievances are real or imaginary it is not for me to pronounce an opinion, but I have observed to the Commissioner, I perceive that Mr Cotton in the course of his apparently unpointing enquiries among the Coorgs had declared in his 98th Para that there was much ground for grievance in the case of the Coorgs

Mr Cotton's Report.

Judicial Department.

Original 68. Minute of Commissioner Enquiries among the Coorgs

153. Observations

of Court and for the recovery of arrears of Revenue is represented by the people of Lower Coorg as a wrong to which they have been made subject by being annexed to Canara. Under the Rajah's Government the system did not exist, and tho' it is no infringement of the Hindoo Law or of the general custom of this part of the country, it is certainly an innovation in Coorg and one to which much importance may be fairly attached where lands are of such value as to be generally saleable.

2g. It is perhaps only in connection that the complaint is at all reasonable, in all other parts of Lower Coorg the system is merely a return to former practice; and in Amboolea estates are generally secured to their owners by there being few persons willing to purchase them. The grievance is only in apprehension, and in the whole of Lower Coorg since its annexation in 1834 no estates have been sold by Revenue or Court, for arrears of Revenue.

have by their transfer to Canara become subject to a regulation affecting the sale of their lands, which is both a novel and unpopular one. That accidental circumstances such as the present depressed value of lands in Coorg have hitherto prevented purchasers from buying these lands under the decrees of the Courts is no argument in answer to the fears of the Inhabitants. It is evident that they consider it no little evil that a family should be subjected to ejectment from their homes. If the grievance be founded in reason as to all as Mr. Cotton seems to admit it is, the constant liability to suffer it, is surely less annoying, and the Inhabitants themselves who are subject to the rule are the best Judges of its hardship.

Mr. Cotton's Report

[illegible]

[illegible] Petitions [illegible] 137 [illegible] Cotton [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

in a certain state of civiliza-
-tion and wealth, but are
decidedly inferior to a Coun-
-try like Lower Coorg, which
can only be enriched by its
prospering the means of
attracting capitalists from
the adjoining districts. —
Land is the only property which
Lower Coorg possesses, afford-
-ing the requisite security,
there being no trade and no
manufactures; and to declare
it inalienable is to deprive
the country of the only chance
it enjoys of increasing its
prosperity. —

of the Courts, that it tends to the
alienation of landed property,
But in the former Para he says
that these estates are generally
secured to their owners from we
of Purchasers. so that it is en
the good he contends for does no
after all arise. —

152. But it is not putting a
restriction on the alienation of
landed property to allow it to
remain as hitherto not liable
to forced sale. what is petitione
for by the Ryots is not that
estates may be put under rest
-tion, but that their creditors
not that they may be prevent
from selling, but that their money lenders may
prevented from compelling a sale. at present they h
at the mercy of their creditors. what they wish is to
relieved from such a situation. whether the transf
of lands from the original owners to the merchant of
Canara who advanced him money, would increase
the prosperity of the district is a question of not
many easy solution. the merchant himself it may
be presumed would not reside on the estate even if
he were put in possession. still he would have an
agent, or let it to a neighbouring Ryot, and it is hard
to see how that agent or Ryot should be able to make
more of the land than the first proprietor. it is de
-sirable increase and how the prosperity of the district
can be most effectually promoted by the lands remaining
in the hands of the present owners, under the existing
circumstances

underwent some improvement. The Merchant would not lay out his capital without an expectation of profit, and if the proprietor could not afford to repay the money he borrowed when the estate was in his hands, it may be presumed that the Merchant would have little chance of interest for his outlay after the property had come into his possession.—

53. The benefit then of such a change is at least doubtful. on the other hand the evil is certain. To lose his patrimonial estate is one of the greatest misfortunes an Indian farmer can be made to suffer and if the Inhabitants of Somerset are so ready to bring forward to the Government the grievances they now apprehend, it is not likely that they will be more quiet when they see those apprehensions realized. They already complain of foreign native servants being sent to rule them, they would complain more of foreign land-lords.—

Mr Cotton's Report.

Reference to letter of the Secretary dated 4th 28th October 1837 Commissioners Salary Revenue placed in account for Civil Establishment 1245. Tax on Rice 123. Deficient in amount, the latter sum would imported in lieu of one of smaller amount on the Tax 245 Tobacco 8340 Tax 1240 Tax 280-1

74. The only increase of Revenue in Somerset since the assumption caused by the introduction of the Stamp tax and of the Tobacco Monopoly, the former is insufficient in amount, the latter of Tobacco, and

Observations.

154. In these Paragraphs Mr Cotton not only alludes to a list of grievances but enters into the particulars of one of them, the Tobacco Monopoly, and shews how it operates to the comfort of the people. He also alludes to the high price of salt and the restrictions on its manufacture

a measure which must be supported by harsh restrictions and severe penalties, and which must add so materially to the price of an article of common consumption can really be palatable to the people, especially as they see their friends and neighbours above the Potomac still exempt from every tax of the kind. In those parts of Pennsylvania where alone Tobacco is grown the restrictions on its cultivation should be as lenient as possible. The whole quantity produced must necessarily be purchased by Government but that quantity need not be limited, and the price should be fixed at a liberal and remunerating rate, for a allowance being made for the refuse Tobacco which formerly yielded a small profit to the farmers but which under the monopoly is stated to be necessarily destroyed.

15. The great objection in my opinion to the monopoly generally is a manufacture is its being the only District (except Maryland) subject to the Tax. The inhabitants must of either consent to obtain their Tobacco at ten times the price which they see given for it every day by their immediate neighbours or they must resort to smuggling. Like Coffee it is a luxury tax on a necessary of consumption and in that respect a judicious source of Revenue, it is attended however with [illegible] which can be included in the objects of [illegible] monopoly. [illegible] to the manufacture create their [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Mr Cotton's Report. Observations.

) Judicial Administration

76. With respect to the judicial administration at present as compared with the Board of Revenue's report dated August 1834 Para 6 Appendix 6 it would have been decidedly preferable to have excepted Lower Coorg from the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in 1834 on the grounds stated in the Principal Collector's recommendation to that effect. The time has however passed, the immediate necessity no longer exists, and the operations of the Courts are still a source of complaint, the evil is gradually disappearing. The value of property for which suits have been instituted in Lower Coorg since the annexation, amounts to about 80,000 Rupees, on account of non-liquidity Rupees 47-3-88 3/4 value of property has been publicly sold in satisfaction of Decrees, the greater part of the sums awarded having been acquitted ultimately by the parties themselves. I have not been able to ascertain the exact amount of Law expenses to which the people of Lower Coorg have been made subject since 1834, but it is most unquestionable, and I have seen letters from those to whom the payments were to have been made

155. The sum of property sold in Lower Coorg in satisfaction of decrees since its annexation to Canara, is to say the exact, an imperfect criterion to judge of the hardship or unpopularity of the regulation. The mere power of compelling a sale on failure of his debtor meeting the demand gives the creditor an advantage in effecting a settlement which may work great oppression, notwithstanding that no sale actually takes place. It is not the actual extent of suffering that is complained of, so much as the liability to suffer, and the being made subject to Lower [illegible]

Mr Cotton's Report. Observations.

77. In the event [illegible] 15-3. [illegible]

[illegible] description [illegible]

general in Canara it is my duty to explain the cause and to state my opinion on the subject.-

78. I have taken every opportunity of conversing with the Ryots as well as the Merchants of the country and they openly express their dislike to our Civil Courts of all descriptions, and speak in favor of Punchayets and the decision of suits by the Shanbogs and Collectors as in former times.-

79. With respect to Punchayets in Canara that they are not practically approved of, it is only necessary to state that of the three Regulations of the Madras Code by which those Tribunals are made available, the provisions of none of them are ever resorted to for the adjustment of disputes of any description- a sufficient number of intelligent and honest men who will share their time and attention for the benefit we can reasonably expect to secure in appointing Punchayets, and whose decisions will be

Merchants of Canara having against the Civil Courts of the Company's Provinces and in favor of Punchayets, while to the particular Punchayets provided by the Madras Code are not resorted to, it may be inferred that some modification of those Tribunals is required before they can be made to suit the wants of the people. The latter beyond all dispute are the best judges of what would best suit the affairs- If Punchayets were constituted and conducted as the people wish, they would have no plea nor excuse for appealing against their decisions and I see no reason why they should not in most cases be restrained from making them- But the Punchayets will never satisfy the people while it is optional to decline it, for the wrong doers will always prefer the Civil Courts.-

157. I am not sure that I comprehend the meaning of the 79th Paragraph of the letter with regard to the expediency of establishing amongst the Natives

c

generally ... nonsuments of disputes of all descriptions they would be commonly composed of persons totally unfit to try the cause before them. The decision of a Punchayet is more generally a vain attempt to satisfy both parties than to give positive justice to either, and is always appealed against if such is permitted. Much is said about the necessity of simple judicial institutions to suit the simplicity of the Mercantile and money transactions of the Natives. I look upon this as the very principle which ought to be avoided, and I consider it the duty of the legislature to discourage that irregular and indefinite system of dealings which under the native Governments has become so deeply rooted in India, and which tends more than any thing else to keep the Natives ... and ...

than our own regular or irregular, simple or complex. I think that there is a greater likelihood of an assembly of Natives of the same class and neighbourhood, i.e. a Punchayet, arriving at a just notion of the transaction, than of a regularly constituted Civil Court doing so. And by their dislike of the Civil Courts we may infer, that the Natives are of the same opinion. As long as the system of dealing be such as it now is, so long it would seem expedient to fit the tribunals to it.

158. The Courts ought as far as is consistent with justice to be adapted to the habits, prejudices and wants of the people for whom they are instituted. It is a vain attempt to change the customs of a people, by laying down such rules in the courts as the people cannot obtain justice by, unless they alter their own ...

... and ... to ...

159. It is difficult even to persuade enlightened men to abandon ancient practices and habits of business even when plainly shewn their inconvenience, and it may well be pronounced almost impossible to force into new ways the people of India. I think it may fairly be doubted whether the native system of dealing has any thing to do with the depressed and dependent state of the labouring classes of India. It is their great poverty and ignorance that makes them a prey to their richer Brethren - a man in urgent and immediate want of the necessaries of life is not in a condition to dispute the terms of a bargain. The Ryot and his money lender are on unequal ground from the very commencement of their connection but certainly before a Punchayet of their neighbourhood they are more fairly placed than they ever were before, or even could be before a Civil Court without a Punchayet.

Mr. Cotton's Report.

90. Nothing can make money or any other property more valuable to its owner, to the community, and to the state, than security in its ready and free disposal circulation and recovery. The object can never be attained without rules, principles and institutions acting upon defined, though flexible principles and rules, and dealing with prompt[illegible]

Observations.

160. It is not within my province to enter at length upon the question here mooted whether Punchayets, or the Courts, as constituted under the Madras Presidency are best fitted for the administration of Civil, Criminal or Revenue Justice as connected with the subject of agriculture in Madras and [illegible]

the judgment of a well selected and responsible Officer of Government, whether Native or European, must always be preferable to that of a Punchayte composed of uneducated Natives whose bigotry and superstition and peculiar respect for the privileged classes and contempt for the lower orders, must constantly stand in the way of impartial justice. In administering Criminal justice by means of Punchayets these objections are still stronger & the attendance of fit persons to form a Court, still more difficult of attainment.. In fact the Government could not possibly enforce that regularity and dispatch of business which is so essential in Criminal trials.

to declare my opinion, that Punchayets properly selected and carefully superintended have from their intimate acquaintance with the language, habits, and characters of the parties before them, and with the transactions involved in the cause, infinite advantage over the judicial Courts and I have never found Punchayets deficient either in penetration or capacity for the dispatch of business. I admit however that there is difficulty in enforcing them regular attendance, and that they can hardly be expected to give it unless remunerated for loss of time..

Mr Cotton's Report.

With respect to the necessity employing professional Pleaders evil is perhaps greater in this than even in England and intrigues and extortions of Native Vakeels are real grievances which it is incumbent on the Government to remove must ever be a serious evil the result of a trial should depend most on the eloquence of Pleaders than the plain merits of the case, the decision would

Observations.

161. This real grievance of Vakeels which Mr Cotton considers it incumbent on the Government to remove, is an evil peculiar, be it remembered, to the Courts. Vakeels are neither allowed nor required before Punchayets, the Principals themselves set forth their own case, and as evidence, or talent can defeat justice. In neither in Punchayets are there any intricacies of the law and judicial proceedings to embarrass both the Court and

and from the practices consequent of Vakeels and their Goomastahs is the chief subject of complaint. It may be surposed that the employment of professional pleaders must tend to place the low and illiterate on a footing with their more enlightened opponents, but experience proves that this advantage is not attained and that the necessity exists only in the intricacies of our laws and judicial proceedings.—

ments alone are sought out, and if a just judgment be not the result, the cause lies elsewhere than in a defect of the Institution.—

Mr Cottons Report.

84. The Court that in my opinion would give the most satisfaction in Canara is one presided over by an European officer of Government assisted by a Native officer whose salary is sufficiently liberal to admit of selection of one amongst the most respectable men of the Country, — one who is acquainted with the languages customs & habits of the people residing within its jurisdiction. The proceedings of the Court should be such as to render the employment of Vakeels unnecessary the inquiries summary and decisions final, with certain well defined exceptions.—

Observations

162. Why not at once have a Native Judge? By associating the Native officer with the European officer, the result and the temptation to abuse, are thrown into the hands of the former, while the decision and the responsibility fall upon the latter. But if Native aid must be called in, the knowledge of the officer cannot be equal to that of a Native taken from the neighbourhood of the parties, even tho' such a necessity should arise.—

Mr Cotton's Report.

General Observations.

85. Since I commenced my inquiries in this district I have been convinced of the necessity of introducing

Observations.

163 That the grievances mentioned by Mr Cotton during his progress must for the time remain by common consent forward to a more favourable

my visit to Lower Soory
and Canara, I must explain
to you that they were
mentioned generally in the
course of conversation
which I held with the
natives, and that none of
them were but transiently
forward or urged with
much per severance, nor
were the general conduct or
the individual acts of
any of the Revenue or Judi-
cial officers of Govern-
ment in any one instance
mentioned with any symp-
toms of disapprobation.
Though the circumstances
which I relate may not
satisfactorily account for
the rebellion in Lower Soory
am most distinctly affirm
that it was neither origi-
nated nor supported by
any general feeling of
oppression or of obnoxious
taxes, and though in each Pol-
and insurrection, vicious
characters must from
having no stake in the
country have undoubted-
ably influence on the
conduct of many subordi-
nates, it is impossible to
[illegible]

is by no means conclusive proof
that they were not deeply felt.
164. After such an Insurrection
as sprung up in Canara, wherein
the Government was so directly
and violently unmasked against,
it might have been anticipated
that the Natives would not be
very forward in laying open
their grievances to the Government
Commissioner. And any individ-
ual's complaints been loud and
importunate, a suspicion might
have attached to him that his
vehemence now was rebellion
before. The Inhabitants of India
are generally too cowed to punish
such direct proof against themselves
as this. The truth is that
it is very difficult at all times
in India to get the Ryots to in-
form the Government European
officers of such grievances as
they labour to flow immediately
from the Government itself. They
imagine it to be inquisitorial
system is not far from unhinging
the Government who first to know
the report the Inquisitor by hearsay
work in the rebellion we must
very likely be [illegible]
[illegible]

under the tyranny of one of the
most cruel despots in the
world, should feel any part
of our system of Rule intolerable,
and without any previous
remonstrance, rise on that
account in opposition to a Govern-
ment which had even shown
the strongest inclination to
yield to the wishes of its dis-
-jects and which had given such
practical proof of its good
intention, on its first
acquisition of the Country -

*Ex Rajah Hoorg.

proceeded from grievances
took the form of disloy-
-alty their discontent-
was no sooner that they ca
have set up a Pretender,
because they were displ
with the rules of the pre
Government - least of a
that they should cause con
to overthrow the British
Government in districts
they were not at all inte
-rested about. The natur
therefore and form of thei
disaffection forbade their coming prominently forwa
to Mr Cotton and urging their grievances with unrem
perseverance - They might have resisted rather than
-ding - Neither is it any thing to the purpose that no
Individuals among the Pencenne and Judicial offic
of Government or their acts were mentioned with d
-approbation - all the grievances named to Mr Cotton
attach to the system, not to its administrators - Beca
the Native public servants having almost to a
man deserted the Government and transferred at th
first summons, and with every sign of good will,
their services to the Rebels, as declared by Mr Cotton
in Para 43, it was not likely that the people would
have displayed their attachment to, or indi
-vidual acts - As soon as the people rose, there were
the Native Public servants of Government ready to
act with them, to plot and many even risked their
lives in the cause, and would have ac
-ted more vigorously and forcibly had they forgot
-ten their allegiance

105. Mr. Cotton in the Para admitting that he has not satisfactorily accounted for the Rebellion, says however that he can affirm that it was neither originated nor supported by any general feeling of oppression or of obnoxious rule. Yet in para 45 he anticipates that it will recur again.

106 It might be supposed from this that either no grievances had been brought to his notice, or that such as were, were so groundless and foolish as to be unworthy of being assigned among the reasons for the disaffection. Yet Paras 61, 62, 63, 68, 69, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 82, of his report are completely with this opinion, and it will be seen that some difficulty arises in reconciling them. Surely it is more reasonable to refer general discontent to reasons which the people themselves assign for it, than to declare that those reasons had nothing to do with it, notwithstanding that none others are apparent. As to the argument made use of by Mr. Cotton, that it is impossible to suppose that a people (viz: the people of Lower Coorg) who had so long suffered under the tyranny of the Rajah of Coorg, should feel any part of our rule intolerable, in the first place it may be answered that there is no need to resort to any supposition as to what the feelings of the people may be after they have come to Mr. Cotton and plainly declared what they are. Nay does Mr. Cotton himself not in his 74th Para not only allude to a regulation which is very likely to [illegible] but in a paragraph [illegible] in other words are these? It is difficult to suppose that [illegible] by mere [illegible] would [illegible]

"ment, especially as they see their friends and neighbours
enjoy the Ghaut still exempt from every tax of the kind.
Lastly, it is but small praise to the British Government
to say that it is better than that of the Rajahs of Coorg, a
therefore quite tolerable. It is better to remember the cause
of its superiority, viz.t a careful attention to the just wants
interests and desires of its subjects, than to compare it
with the former administration of Coorg. That as its
superiority is, no one can say that that or any other sys-
tem is perfect. It is extraordinary that Mr. Cotton does
declare it impossible to suppose int that the portion
of Lower Coorg notwithstanding they rebelled, prefer
their present rulers to their former ones, and yet in Pa.
15 and 16 he pronounces the objects of the conspirators
to be the destruction of the British power, and the es-
-tablishment of a Hindoo Dynasty in Coorg.—

167. Now these conspirators, as far as they have been
discovered were mostly residents of, or intimately
connected with, Lower Coorg, the very place of which Mr.
Cotton speaks, when he says that it is impossible to ask
the inhabitants, if the system now pursued is intol-
-erable. Yet it was that system, by Mr. Cotton's own shew
that they sought to abolish, and the old one, here so rea-
-sonably denounced, that they sought to re-establish in its
stead. If the people then really designed to carry their
insurrection thro' and their determination and bra-
-very are admitted / they were according to Mr.
Cotton's opinion, willing agents in bringing about the
very events which they knew they had every reason to dread
the re-establishment of the Hindoo Dynasty, and the
loss in the person of the hereditary ruler, the very Prince Mr. Cotton - may say is innocent

this? They liked, or had abundant cause to like the present system, therefor they risked their lives to change it! they abhorred the cruel tyranny of the Ex Rajah, and had a dread of the foorg form of Government, therefore they zealously endeavoured to establish the one, and recall the other.

168. It is impossible, Mr Cotton says, to believe that it was on account of feeling our rule intolerable that they rose to oppose it. Then it may be asked why did they? and not only oppose it, but propose the substitution of the old Hindoo Dynasty? Their plan proposed the change, and necessarily involved the change, in fact that change was the plan and all of it- and yet here it is pronounced impossible- Let the cause of the rising be what it may, the end of it, the sole object proposed throughout it, was this very change of Government Mr Cotton thinks so absurd for a motive- If it was for any other object what was that object? when declared, its adequacy to bring about the consequence produced, may be inquired of, but it is nowhere declared or pretended at in the Report- until it be named, it would seem bold to say that nothing else caused the Insurrection.-

Mr Cotton's Report.

It is not only unnecessary it it appears to me decidedly politic to abandon at once any one of the causes of grievance which are the subject complaint or to adopt immediately any measures which may tend to remove the cause of it owing to the unreasonable jealousy of the people-

Observations.

169. There is allusion here to commotions in Canara as far back as 1831. when no arguments drawn from any connection with Coorg can be brought to palliate it- what effect the indulgences then granted to the Poyats may have had, and whether they [illegible]

The remissions and promises which were made on the suppression of the commotion in Canada in 1838 & 1839 have had by later 30th June 1837 no means a beneficial effect and it behoves the Government to be careful that moderation is not mistaken for weakness, and that the removal of doubtful grievances is not followed by renewed outcry and discontent.

91. The clamour and resistance of the people must not be taken as evidence of the necessity of radical changes, but it is especially incumbent on the Government in rejecting all immediate and wholesale measures of Reform, to admit such modifications of existing systems as may tend to the general prosperity of the country. The Revision of the Land Assessment should be completed with discretion, and all necessary reductions freely granted. The evils of the monopolies of the Crown may be removed by a judicious distribution of prices, and the abandonment of the one to which Canada is [illegible]

it is not in my power to a
but I entirely coincide in
Mr Cotton that it would b
impolitic to adopt imme
diately any measure which
bear the appearance of
yielding to the unreasona
importunities of the people
Indeed I would go further
that it would be better to
postpone the alteration
some measures against
which reasonable objection
can be brought, than to gra
it believed that the chang
has been produced by the
rebellion, that is to flow
from the fears rather than
the good will of the Gover
ment - and particularly
would I deprecate the
annexation of Lower
Upper Canada, because suc
a measure would appe
to have been immediately
suggested by the rebellion
of the former, and the ap
pearance might tend to
to spread about Canada - The
Inhabitants of Montreal
have [illegible]

which the Honorable Company's Troops have twice sustained in that difficult Country, once under Lieutenant Colonel Jackson in 1834, and once in the Insurrection of 1837; their grievances, if they have any, can be removed without annexing them to Coorg, and if any of them remain unredressed, they have their own often violence to thank for it, which makes it impolitic to yield what they might have obtained by moderation. Besides, there are other and great difficulties in the way of their re-annexation to Coorg.—

170. It is hopeless to expect after the late occurrences that they will ever become a united people. If they should be annexed, it seems impossible to maintain the Civil Courts and the Tobacco and Salt Monopolies they now are subject to, for if retained, their discontent would be as great when annexed as before. If, on the other hand, these were abolished, Canara and Malabar would immediately demand the abolition too. Indeed, Mr. Cotton says, the people of Canara already call for the abolition of the Courts.—

Mr. Cotton's Report.

94 Enquiry has convinced me that the mass of the people of Lower Coorg were actuated very generally by terror. It was firmly believed by all, that the rebellion was supported by a powerful party above the Ghauts and the dread of an enormity to which they had been accustomed in their infancy & by Hereditary & religious observance, and the recollection of recent instances

Observations.

171 Mr. Cotton in this Para would have it believed that the people of Ramdoorga and Cotoor were driven into the Insurrection through terror of the Coorgs. This point had already been disputed & during the inquiry had been shown that when the insurrection commenced there were no Coorgs except in the Lower [illegible]

attending any attempt to resist a disposition which they had been led to believe was remined, empowered a few ill disposed and influential men so successfully, to forward the views of the original instigators of the plot.-

it was on the side of, not against the established Government, when they frightened the disaffected out of their opposition instead of, into it.-

172 How could it have been believed that the rebellion was supported by a powerful party above the Ghauts, when as so often asserted to before, the first act of the rebels was to cut off the communication with Coorg and the first act of the Coorgs was to march down the Talmain Ghaut to attack them? yet the Inhabitants of Canara continued the rebellion long after this took place. The news of the Coorgs being on the side of the Government must have spread thro' the near Canarese districts in a very short time, yet we see the terror of the Coorgs did not at this time induce them to lay down their arms. why should it be supposed that the terror of the Coorgs had led them to take them up? why suppose that the recollection of the cruel oppression of the Ex Rajah, should have induced the people to seek to re-establish his Dynasty? the very reverse of this might have been more justly expected. How come these influential men to be ill disposed, or who are the persons here pointed at as the original instigators of the Plot? neither of these questions seem to be solved.-

Observations.

173. Without any exaggeration we have it may be said that the Cotton crop [illegible]

P.P. Bowring's Report

83 It is only necessary to visit the Upper Coorg villages contained in the Province of the Country and the [illegible]

fidelity of the people are not to be secured by light taxation or any indulgent treatment. Living under a Code of Laws made and administered by themselves the Inhabitants of Upper Coorg enjoy exemption from all the exactions & oppressions to which they were formerly subject and generally a lighter land tax than that which has hitherto been demanded of them. The expenditure from the Coorg treasury within the Country exceeds the amount collected from the people of which nearly one half is paid directly back into their own hands.

96. With all these advantages they live under the charge of a Commissioner who, unfettered by no general Regulations, devotes his whole attention to the care of the Province & Districts and studies to introduce every beneficial measure and every improvement which Experience & circumstances may suggest.

Colonel Fraser's letter dated 16th July 1837.

Chapter 1 Para 3 Annexure 1 Letter.

Chapter 1 Para 4 Annexure 1 Letter.

Necessity of agreement 50% Ref.

to the theory of Government laid down in these Paras, than the example of Upper Coorg in the late insurrection. If there had been any doubt before whether light taxation, indulgent treatment, the living under their own laws, and exemption from vexatious exactions, tended to maintain the peace and fidelity of a people, that doubt must be completely removed upon considering the general conduct of the Coorgs as exhibited in the narrative which precedes these observations.

174 I may venture this remark with the greatest propriety, for the praise of preserving to the people their own laws and usages belongs to the Government which sanctioned the system, and if the operations of the executive have met with success, that success is mainly attributed to the wisdom of the course prescribed for its guidance.

175. That the expenditure in Coorg exceeds the amount derived from its Inhabitants, no doubt might find many reasons to explain it.

7 And what is the conduct of the Inhabitants? one portion of the people rises in the most violent opposition to Government, and the remainder continue faithful only because the Conspirators had failed to convince them that the person who was at the head of the rebellion was of the Royal blood of Coorg.

Capt Richards' letter 30th Dec. 1837, Para 45 and 8.

can never be assigned as the reason for their making the great exertions they lately did to preserve us. Such a cause as this can never account for their voluntary enlistment on the side of the Government, leaving their own Territory, and exposing their lives to preserve the British authority in other Countries - whatever the amount may be by which the Expenditure in Coorg exceeds the sum collected from the people, the latter have by their valuable services fully repaid it.-

176. If the argument used by Mr. Cotton in these Paras convey any direct recommendation at all as to the future treatment of the Coorgs, it must mean that the very reverse of the present system should be tried - Viz: that the taxation should be increased, the treatment changed from indulgent to harsh, their own Laws abolished, and Foreigners introduced to administer the new Laws - that the people of Coorg should be subjected to many vexations, expensive, and the Land Tax augmented - That the Expenditure of the Government should be reduced and its demands greatly increased - Upon which the practical question that arises is this - What have they done to deserve being made the victims of such a system? In connection to this general view I observe in the Report of Foreign Political Department of Bengal

again, and the reference will serve it is hoped as a complete reply. Another question is this. Has a system similar or dissimilar to that pursued in Coorg been followed in the Low Country, and what has been the result? Have the people there been faithful because their old usages and laws have been, as they represent in their petitions, abolished, because the Tobacco and Salt Monopolies have been introduced, because as they say, strangers have been sent to govern them, and their land made subject to forced sale. If in the face of the most conclusive evidence it be assumed that the mild policy followed in Coorg has not proved beneficial to the Government, has the system laid down in Canara produced better effects? It was in Canara not in Coorg that the rebellion broke out, and in Canara not in Coorg that it was obstinately prolonged. the Canarese rebelled and the Coorgs coerced them into submission - certainly nothing occurred in Canara which can be held up as an example to Coorg, and it is very remarkable that the petitions of the people of the Canara Collectorate contain complaints answering one by one to the propositions which Mr. Cotton would seem to recommend in place of the rules now in practice in Coorg. -

177. Why should it be supposed that the people of Coorg would be less sensible to grievances than the people of Canara? and why does any change in Coorg appear desirable? I am unable to suggest any reply, and I am sure none can be found in the Report on which I am commenting. -

178. It is extraordinary that Mr. Cotton should

which is not called for by any thing that occurred there and would only tend to increase the expenditure in Coorg which we seem to denounce as already too great. The idea also shows that the Sepoys are inferior as men to the Coorgs. The plan he lays down is none other than this. That whereas Coorg is loyal and content at present, it should forthwith be coerced and disgusted, and the system of administration changed. Whereas Government expends more money in Coorg than Coorg ultimately yields, and yet that excess of expenditure has no good effect on the people, therefore it should expend still more. Whereas the Native troops are unable to cope with the Coorgs, therefore they should be formed into Coorg to excite distrust where loyalty prevails, and when distrust has been thrown into open insurrection as in Canara, to shew that from physical and other causes they are not able to put it down.—

179. Even if the Coorgs had been disloyal it would not mend the matter to give them such causes of fair further discontent as these. To do so at present would be little less than to stir up a rebellion.—

180. It will be observed by what I have said that I wholly deny the accusations against the Coorgs contained in Mr. Cotton's 97th Para. Their consent through and the account of it, if taken together and fairly examined, utterly refutes the charge.—

181. Nothing occurred in Coorg from first to last to warrant the assertion here made by Mr. Cotton that one portion of the people rose in the most violent opposition to Government. There was no bloodshed in Coorg, no, not even by the hasty [illegible]

people" correct, if it be meant that such portion was any considerable or influential part of the residents of Coorg. Such of the Inhabitants of Yedda Nand and Gudey Nand as joined the Insurgents long after the outbreak and to whom Mr. Cotton here alludes, had every excuse possible for their conduct. They believed, in common with many persons of the neighbouring districts, from the success of the Insurrection in Canara that the British rule was really at an end: and the return of the 36th Regiment to Mercara seemed to confirm the impression - after all they wavered but five days, and were easily brought over. In what quarter of India, it may be asked, would not the people waver, situated as they were on the confines of a district for many days the scene of a successful rebellion, invaded by the Rebels themselves, seeing the Government troops retreating as it were before the Rebels, and impressed with a reasonable belief of the destruction of the Government? It were more reasonable to allude to their ready abandonment of the rebel cause as a sign of their preference for the established Government, than under the peculiar circumstances of their temporary desertion to quote it as proof of their disloyalty - why if their opposition to Government had been so great, did they not rise before, why did they not, like the people of the Company, organize a Plot for the purpose; why so readily lay down their arms, why give up the Canarese leaders?

132. Mr. Cotton quotes Captain Digby in support of his own opinion of the people of Coorg, and brings forward detached passages from Captain [illegible]

Captain Le Hardy's report and narrative, that the Coorgs are to be judged, but from the whole account taken together.—

183 The Paragraphs of Captain Le Hardy's letter of the 30th December selected by Mr Cotton to bear on his charges against the Coorgs are the 5th 19th 24th 25th 36th 37th 45th 48th 52d and 53d. a few summary observations will suffice to neutralize the unfavorable deduction made from these.—

184. Captain Le Hardy's 5th Para refers to the veneration felt by the Coorgs for their old dynasty, which is allowed to exist, but as they have never exhibited any desire to throw off the British rule in order to restore the old dynasty either in the person of the Ex Rajah or any one else, this feeling has hitherto proved quite harmless, and will continue so it may be presumed as long as the British Government gives the Coorgs such good cause for attachment as it does at present, and uses common precaution with respect to the Coorg Royal family.—

185. The 24th Para refers to the Inhabitants of Cyle-ooranera Athemay. of them generally it may be said that their not having joined the Insurgents is a proof that, whatever suspicions may have been at one time entertained of their want of fidelity these suspicions were belied by their conduct. It may be seen from the examinations annexed to my report of the 24th of August 1834, what a number of persons of all classes were in the [illegible]

Vara as having been concerned with Aparumpara and Calliana - Including servants and all - and counting those from Judy Road and Gadda Road they were seven or eight only, mostly Linguyets or Brahmins who held any correspondence with Aparumpara and Calliana after the former had been imprisoned - the principal man, Veerly Kadanda Nunjiah was by birth a Mysorean They evidently had no influence at all over the Inhabitants - after the pecuniary distinction given to Aparumpara by his imprisonment at Trichinopoly as a state Prisoner, it is no matter of surprize, that these few persons should feel curious about him, and visit him - The general unpopularity of the Ex Rajah and his family in Yellooseura Shenay is proof that even of the Inhabitants (not foreigners) who visited him and Calliana either had no design of reestablishing the old Hindoo Dynasty in Coorg, or if they had, they entertained opinions quite different from the rest of the Inhabitants, and acted without their concurrence -

186 [illegible]

Lutchana Nunjeya & his nominal wife Lutchmi Devi

[illegible]

187 [illegible]

[illegible] events of the Canara Insurrection, when his
name was mixed up with the disturbances of the Dharwar month
ago. He was and is now from the Son Country up the Bisg
Ford. He must have served him small a proportion of the
Irish Constabulary to rectified barracks of station joining
the mangrove by, and how many from they abandoned the
coast.-

138. There is nothing in the 46th Paragraph regarding
Coorgs which either impugns their loyalty or a duty, or join
not in the defeat of Bradish's party any conduct which does
not admit of considerable excuse and palliation - Let us
have given an [illegible] notion of the real feelings and inten
tions of the party of Coorgs referred to, had Mr Cotton quo
what Captain Le Hardy says of them in this Para, nam
"no act of aggression were committed nor was attempte
"that I am aware of by this party," and at the end of the
Para in immediately preceding Viz: "these Coorgs were
"afterwards the foremost in the different skirmishes wi
"the insurgents in Sunkoolla."-

139. Captain Le Hardy's 19th Para is very creditable to the
Coorgs about the few Inhabitants of Gudoor Kanul and
Gudoy Road (including also the adjoining Road of
Gullorsaucra Hennay) for whose conduct he there speak
explanation will be found in my remark upon Para
24th Para.-

140. The 36th 37th and 45th Paras of Captain Le Hardy's
letter all describe not facts, but fears which were
never realized. The results proved that they were groun
-less. It would have given therefore a more correct view
of the conduct of the Coorgs had Mr Cotton as head of the
native regiment of the Province that were at Mercara
[illegible]

their minds. It has been fully proved now that they were loyal, and it is hardly fair to quote surmises against them, after those surmises have been shown to be without foundation.

191. Captain LeHardy's observations respecting the path of Grosso Road and Gaddy Road recorded in his 52nd and 53rd Paras must be considered strictly with reference to the facts proved against them and nothing else. To these he alludes when he says that they have all along shown a want of attachment to our Government and that they gave Aparumpara ready countenance and support in 1835. His meaning is not that there was ever any general disaffection in those roads, but merely that the few vagabonds who followed Aparumpara out of Coorg so far back as 1835 resided in this quarter. It is nowhere shown in the depositions then taken, that even those who did follow him were actuated by any other motive than curiosity. Captain LeHardy's meaning may be certainly deduced from what he has said in his 19th Para of Cullinad's plot which he classes with Aparumpara's. He writes there "There is not a syllable in all the evidence taken in "the course of the enquiry which affords ground for "supposing the Coorgs to have been in any way implicated in it, the only persons belonging to this Country "who were found to be so were Linganeta in habitants "of Grosso Road or Gaddy Road and Kangunna or Brahmins residing in the neighbourhood of Bettoly "Palace".

192 The explanation given on my part is only as to [illegible]

districts of Canara, of the people were generally disaffected
why did they not rise at the same time as the Canarese? If they had been so long engaged in fortifying Sharumpurahs projects, why did they not come forward at this favorable crisis? The inference or conclusion is that they were not concerned with him.—

193 Captain LeHardy's suspicion that the summons of Collianna and Sharumpura being the sons of Appoy Gowda regulated in the neighbourhood of these Rivers may be well founded without leading to the conclusion assumed by Mr. Cotton, that the people of those parts were in the plot. Koorly Kadooda Immigrant of an active emissary of Sharumpura, and to whom Capt. LeHardy has not by name in his 20th Para, calling him an Inhabitant of Yellooseera Shanny, resided in the Neighbourhood Yedoor Road and Sudry Road, as did Channa Bassuvia, and Lucka, Sharumpurahs servants and no doubt they sought to interest the residents as much as possible in favor of the Pretender.—

194 The "many persons" Captain LeHardy speaks of as being in correspondence with Sharumpura are, not to amount only to seven or eight persons, and the "first opportunity of joining the insurgents" which he alludes to was the time when the Canara Insurgents, after having maintained themselves in their position on the top of the Ghaut Road actually marched to Coorg. Do not therefore. This is [illegible]

seen the influence which succeeded in keeping ... loyal Loyal they were and that notwithstanding great temptations. They should therefore have the credit of it.

— A. T. Cotton's Report —

19. Colonel Fraser on first taking charge of Coorg, justly expressed the following opinion. "The Coorgs have been long accustomed to be ruled by a stern, cruel unrelenting Despotism, and tho' this is no longer necessary, they still require and will continue to do so, until a different state of feeling be introduced among them, a system of the most prompt and decided management."

This opinion was followed by the introduction of the Government rules for them and Fraser's Government which is in force and current at the time of the Settlement in 1834 ... with the

Observations.

195 Mr. Cotton would seem to imply in these words that the rules in force in Coorg do not consist with Colonel Fraser's recommendation of a system of prompt and decided management. Yet the rules were drawn up by Colonel Fraser himself and he was surely the best judge of what he intended by the system of prompt and decided management which he recommended. Thus much may be said of the rules that they have hitherto served to keep the people very well ... and tranquil ... better ... than ...

... with the former I will not presume to decide.

— A. T. Cotton's Report —

In Inner Coorg Salaries ... the ... tenure ... tenty which the people ... never ... the Police ... in ... with ... and ... from ... to ...

Observations.

196 There are two very serious questions which are suggested by the Report. One how far the imposition of a new obligation among the people in the payment of the Police ... the ... and the ... to ...

of the Executive and Legislature
of this Kind of Government,
and enabled the influential
men of the Country adequately
by moderate, quiet and indis-
-cretible & obvious the con-
-fidence and forbearance
Persons to bring their projects
ripening and to induce at once
them in their schemes.-

Mr Cathcart Ret'd.

18. The line of policy observed
in the Government of Peru
Coorg may be well suited to
present circumstances, but
the Government must bear
in mind that though it is
a conquered Country the people
will soon discover that they
are not so rude-
-ly 18th July -oned that they
Mr Cathcart Supreme
Government, submit to be made
subject to any general mea-
-sures or laws, and that any
attempt at such an innova-
-tion would probably be met
by determined resistance.

and utterly void freedom fr
restraint & Mr Cathcart discover
how came the influential C
men to succeed in inducing
them to throw off the rule the
had so much reason to like
which they had been accus
to maturity and the secret
the body of the people to disc

Observations.

197. It may be pronounced
very improbable that the
Coorgs will ever be exposed
a greater trial of their att
-ment than they were in 18
if the line of Policy of the
Government be allowed,
it must be, to be well adap
to those circumstances, the
is ample reason for not
changing it.-

198. Not even a conquered
Country will be content with
general measures and Law
repugnant to the feelings and
habits of the inhabitants, and
while the present laws in Coorg serve them
would not be administered by the Government
which Coorg is to be subdued and to remain
that the people of Coorg have a great dislike
become attached Soldiers & gentlemen under whose
people & Government
the Annexation terms of

of Canara, is abundantly proved by the Petition which Colonel Fraser forwarded to the Governor General of India on the 21st of July 1834 in reply to which he was directed by Mr. Macnaghten's letter of the 30th of that Month, to assure the Inhabitants of Coorg, "that the Governor General in Council has no intention "of making any innovation, which could be dis"agreeable to their feelings in the system to which "they have been accustomed."

Mr. Cotton's Report.

23. To grant is now the confidence which the individuals feel in the strength of their own arms and their own family and creed is the religious preference which in a body they feel themselves bound to. Still bound to them by Mr. Macnaghten's letter of 30th December 1833, disposed Prince, whatever may be their individual feelings towards the British Government, that the designing and evil disposed will ever find in Coorg combustible

Observations.

199. The light treatment and consideration for the old Royal family is not inconsistent with their attachment to the present Government, and as the evil disposed have not as yet found in Coorg "combustibles ready for ignition" that they have thrice sought for them there, it is reasonable to suppose that they will be aware from further attempts or the consequences for their

Mr. Cotton's Report.

24. Fearful persuasion of Mr. Cotton Captain Le Hardy's Peccadillo description of the late commotion in Upper Coorg will prove to the Government how narrowly they escaped the receiving "a second edition of the

Observations.

200. I do not agree with Mr. Cotton in the conclusion he arrives at, nothing of any thing like rebellion has at any time in Coorg that the Ex-Rajah's Sovereignty was followed by the contempt

rebellion was finally received, and by the Troops the
the Province and most of his Agents were seized - M
Jr. Colborne made his remark of Canada and had
the perusal of Mr. Lewis's letter of the 6th May 1837 fr
how narrowly the Government escaped the necessi
of reconquering Canada, and how invaluable the
services of the Troops were in preventing that Conse
the old Province would have been already conquer
to motives of fact, but to say that the British
Government in Europe would nearly overthrown dec
to make a most dangerous assertion, after being
acquainted with these two circumstances - first
that the Troops at one time were actually entrusted
with the custody of the Port of Quebec, and
faithfully restored it to the Government as soon
as the Forces returned to take charge and secondly
that they had the most favourable opportunity
of destroying the 36th Regiment - H. S. the only C
Regiment in Europe which became engaged in the rebe
rebellion in which Colonel Wetherall commanded
fierce and European had been in 1834 received
with great slaughter, but with no advantage of it

Sir E. Colborne's Report. Observations.

105. Captain Le Breton's report of the state of the people and the precautionary measures which under Colonel Colborne's general instructions he adopted to exist every turn of mind and every feeling which were known or could be presumed

201. I have already drawn in my preceding remarks upon the Papers of Captain Le Breton which are here referred to by Sir E. Colborne in support of his opinion, & they do not give any accession of facts but of opinions which I do not think

"a general direction to the
Colonel
Colborne
Page 105"

"end of long to the other". Despite the hostility of the Congo including the whole of the Lower Bottoms were on one occasion openly expressed by the Lower themselves, at three recommendations the agreement
va 36 of the previous year had been submitted to all who
va 36 would take up arms in favor of the Government, of
va 17 the influence of Ponnapah against whom the pri-
vations of the conspirators was aimed, whose honest-
vious attachment to Government never cooled and
whose zealous and persevering exertions never
ceased, had nearly failed to avert the impending
evil.

Mr Cotton's Report.

78. The evidence that may be adduced on the future occasion, of the public offering may be proved by from all that occurred will, I trust, the following description of their character in which, may with which would if not obviated may be dangerous to their owners as well as to the Government which it is earnestly hoped will be careful and superstitious and a kind of veneration for Princes whose remains are buried and deposited in sacred places such as the

Explanations.

202 In the first sentence of this Paragraph I consider must be understood only of the Inhabitants of the Lower parts from all that occurred, and they will become their due meed of praise. And any part of the population of Lamana who did not join the British Government, that they did, they to might have any blame at, have, or reproach contempt, and despised the benefits we are just. Their fellow subjects among the Lower, and

203. Mr C's Report, would be the appropriate [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible]

and have remained firm in their fidelity - from this
to the appearance of the Royal Proclamation of
which would produce the effect that [illegible]
of Kentucky thinks it would be necessary to guard
against such a contingency, much caution than
to alter it to change the disposition and sentiments
of the people. Their loyalty to their former Sovereign
was not at all incompatible at present
with their fidelity to the British Government
I think it is very doubtful how men whether
they would remain faithful, if obliged to act
contrary to their feelings and Mr. Cotton's proposed
changes would effect. I do not see how we are
to get rid of their attachment to their own dy-
nasty by disgusting them with their own Kind
. Discriminate treatment may reconcile the
Canadians it has reconciled them to their Go-
vernment. Innovations and unpopular
changes would but tend to make them long for
the restoration of their old one, with all its
evils...

206. Energy was not gained by conquest, but if
had been, that is no reason why the reasonable
and long indulged prejudices of a people should
be wantonly violated. But it was not. The people
were ordered by their Sovereign to lay down their
arms, and they afterwards voluntarily came
forward and joined themselves under the
protection of the British Government. Surely
they were entitled to indulge in
[illegible]

Cotton he of opinion that the loyalty of the Burg. to their old dynasty is dangerous to the Government notwithstanding that it was this very race who exerted themselves so successfully in the Government's cause, what peculiar trait will he assign to the people of Carnatic proper and Lower Coorg to account for the ready opposition? not loyalty certainly, for there is no ancient dynasty there, or at least there was no allusion to it, to produce the sentiment which they exhibited. They cared little for the Mysoreans, not the Hindoos, for the most intelligent persons among them spoke of him more contemptuously, calling him "the dog".

207. Other feelings and prejudices than loyalty must be assigned as the moving causes of the insurrection. It is somewhat extraordinary that Mr. Cotton omitting to detect the element of mischief in favour, should overlook the propensities of dearth, and enter "No persons" where there was no mischief at all, to denounce a principle of loyalty and patriotism prevalent among a people there in the state of great ferment, framed themselves to be particularly attached to the British rule.

208. The precarious state of government in Coorg is which is not to be ascribed to that which does not exist. Government, would have made many mistakes, although they were not attended to a similar extent with the mistakes of the Bombay [illegible]

military connected with our Civil Policy as well
as our Judiciary arrangements above and before
the Courts. It be viewed comprehensively. It
seems the meaning of it to be that towards
the beneficial Influence which the Revenue
Officers should naturally have with the People
as Citizens, they are to be regarded in the
character of Soldiers, liable to be called upon
to enforce the Collection of Taxes, and
thereby to bring upon themselves the odium
of the People. Para 61. "The strict enforcement of payment of the Land
"Revenue and annual clearance of accounts is
"a matter of consequence, as it is contrary to the practice
"of civilized Governments and to the
"first principles of the rights of private Property
"that Balances should accumulate and
"remain due for a long series of years to the
"inconvenience of Individuals. Officers
"of the Revenue Department, the Inferior Revenue Officers of the
"Courts of Justice are frequently harassing and annoying their fellow
"subjects, and is therefore much disliked by the
"People in general, from whom are generally collected
"the accustomed and unavoidable Fees, which
"should naturally be paid by the respective Claimants should generally be enforced on
"Decisions made and Orders issued by the respective
"Heads of the Collectorates." Para 68. "The Office of
"Land Revenue Collector appears to be the only
"Office in the Country which has been made subject
"to Fees, and as the Duties of Revenue
"Officers are the same in all parts of the Country
"it is desirable that a uniform Rule should be established
"for the whole Country, and that the Fees
"should be abolished, and that in lieu thereof

"one to which much importance may be fairly attached
"where lands are of such value as to be generally saleable"
the reference Para 74 - "The only increase of Revenue in Lower Burg
letter from "since the Assumption is caused by the introduction of the
Lieut Goad 443 of 25th 1837 "Stamp Duty and of the Tobacco Monopoly, the former is
March 1837 "insignificant in amount, the latter duty was imposed in
Tobacco "lieu of one of smaller amount on the sale of Tobacco, and
revenue is "at the request of the Burmese that it is difficult to enforce
Tobacco "that a measure which must be supported by harsh restr-
different "strictions and severe penalties, and which must add
duty 1846. "so materially to the price of an article of common
Stamps "consumption can hardly be calculated to the people,
123-9-7. "especially as they see their friends and neighbours
duty 124-5. "above the limits still exempt from every tax of the
Price duty "kind. In those parts of Lower Burg where alone Tobacco
340-8 and "is grown, the restrictions on its cultivation should be
duty 1846 "as few and as possible - The whole quantity produced
280-7-6 "must necessarily be purchased by Government, but
"that quantity was not be limited, and the price
"should be fixed at a liberal and remunerating
"rate, fair allowance being made for the expense
"of Tobacco which formerly yielded a considerable profit
"to Government which on the Monopoly is abolished
"to be necessarily discharged". From without attempt-
ing now to show more explicitly the reasons
which led in bringing about this increase, there can
be no doubt that the Government would be greatly promoted
were a Settlement for the Payment of the Rent thus for the
Government -

209. There may be reasons for giving the
Application to Government of the Rent by the
Ryot in kind instead of money - namely the
Ryot's [illegible]

their wrongs were desirous to be subject to other than their own institutions. Yet was made when it was suffered for a time that the Europeans might get the upper hand and traverse more from a desire of this imaginary rule, than from any wish for change. Indeed when the restoration of the Europeans was rendered beyond hope of peace, the Rajas of Travancore recalled their application to the new Colonists to reconsider it. I am unable to understand how Mr. Cotton alludes to my "the fears of imaginary evils" entertained by the Coorgs respecting the innovations in their institutions which he would seem to advocate; if there be the evils they fear, surely the Coorgs are by far the ablest judges whether they are feigned or real, and even if feigned and imaginary, Mr. Cotton has failed to show the benefit of forcing upon a people institutions so much disliked, for that dislike be founded on reason or prejudice.

210. By what is said in this Para of passing matters from one Province at a time on this side of India, I presume Mr. Cotton means that an exception should be made in the Coorgs case, but what it may be asked has occurred there to call for such a measure, more than the dispositions of our servants in that country being unstable and treacherous? Are the Coorgs divided with the Europeans? Are the Coorgs disposed with the aid of Europeans to throw off the Company's power? Are they encouraged already from these circumstances, matters of foreign and political concern, to look to Europeans, there might have existed more reasons for the observance the Government Circular there of, than exist in the case of the Coorgs, which [illegible]

adjacent districts seems a purely gratuitous assumption, and the recommendation which follows it is equally inapplicable to facts.

211. While the Coorgs remain as attached to the British Rule as they showed themselves to be in the late insurrection, and are now, I see not how it can be said with any reason that the advantages of that strong Country are thrown away. Looking at the numerous bodies they have at times defeated owing to the peculiarity of the Country and their own warlike qualities, the expence of keeping them down by main force would be a most serious burden on the State. Whether Native Troops or European are employed the increase is to be annually provided for and unavoidable. It would destroy the confidence which at present exists between the Government and the people, and that without any possible benefit to counterbalance the evil. If Europeans were selected in the first place it would be a waste of their services, and in the next it is very likely that a bad feeling would spring up between them and the Mahomedans, on account of the defeats which the former experienced under Colonels Fletcher and Cunningham in positive troops would do little more probably than the plan advocated by Mr Colton is nothing more nor less, than to create discontent, where it does not exist, in order that occasion may arise for trying to quell it with forces which would be very likely to fail in the attempt. Coy Troops, who by their own account are not equal in prowess to the Mahomedans. It would be difficult to know how such measures could be made to consort with strength on the side of India.

212. Mr Colton assumes in Para 111 that "the force and security of the Union" [illegible] "would be increased in a great degree on our strength in Coffeeroom." So the Government of any country, more or less strong, or weak, would be increased in proportion to the [illegible]

over the adjoining districts, than that furnished by their consent in the state of insurrection our country was, however, cannot be greater than when it was disturbed to be contented and loyal, and they have lately exhibited the strongest proof which a people can give of being worthy. The presence of the troops necessary to this object, but might give rise to it. Certainly the smallest dimension of the military force, not at any time too large, to a district where it is not wanted, would diminish our strength on the frontiers, and when the services of the troops are required there, it would be found by the safety that on account of the distrust and discontent excited in Europe by their presence, they could not with safety leave the country. They would be received in Europe, even among distrust to them, and unable to put down discontent elsewhere. Thus would be realized about the very evil, prognosticated by Mr. Cotton, when he says "any distribution of our military force which does not emanate from general consideration must be imperfect and unjust."

Miscellaneous Report.

183 With respect to [illegible]

Observations.

213 There is no doubt that a [illegible] of the people of Jamaica [illegible] to the [illegible] of any [illegible] some inconvenience from being subject to [illegible] regulations [illegible] but the [illegible] would [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

in both Districts, and their
being constantly subject to
two authorities must necessa-
rily cause inconvenience.
In other respects I think it
desirable that the Boundary
should be considered definitive
and the policy observed there is con-
tinued. I consider however
that the whole of the present
boundary between Canada
and Nyasa as well as Kong
is objectionable, because
no Frontier between two
Governments can be so bad
as the irregular and ill
defined one which is formed
by Chauis and Forests. The
Villages as situated on the
outskirts of each jurisdic-
tion are little known and
(if) attended to, and the
laws of neither Country
are really available
or observed. The officers of
(either) of any, may be
connections in both, are in
fact subject to neither and
the same may be said, while
(there) are, in
no (case), clear of abuse.
A Country so situated
is (in) an unsound
(state)
(for)

the prosecution of the work of Peace
to introduce a change now.
214 As to the present boundary
between Canara, Nyasa and
Kong being objectionable for the
reasons assigned, I would remark
that, Chauis and Forests are
natural Boundaries, and are
well adapted to demarcate
districts as any others. There
is no absolute reason why
a Village situated in an out-
skirt should be (left) under
(the) (Chauis), because that outskirt is a
Forest. If possible it can
be governed as well as any
Village in any other outskirt.
At all events it would not
be the better to have
having several other outskirt
Villages added to the
same jurisdiction. The more
outskirt Villages the (Chauis) concen-
trates the attention (of the
authorities) to them.
215. On Amilcar on one side
(to) Mountains range under
one authority, and
(on) the other side
(under) one or other
(of) its own chiefs,
(on) its own side.

mitte which Roots can be matured
undisturbed, and from the limits
and independence of the people
by whom it is occupied, such
a tract of country stands forma
=tion part of one Empire
=dition or of the other, that it
may be under immediate ob=
=servation, and be constantly
Governed by the authorities of
the same Government that the
people may be known and the
laws enforced.

5. We have had abundant
proof that it is in this description
of the country, forming the fron=
=tiers of two states, that the
Gospo- powers of Government
Buggar is defeative, and the
Bullom public peace most
Bondwai frequently disturbed.
Country (after) If then any final ar=
Sierra Leone rangements are made
Wyanda respecting the territories
Western fron= of Sierra Leone, this line
=tier of the should be regarded as the
Northern boundary of the Colony
Sherbro and Western Province
Gorden Taloh in all parts of Southern
Limba Province.

for the tribes were under our
management.

216. The difficulties lie in
that being mountainous
and impervious, not in its
lying at the boundary of
different authorities and
rebels - during wars and bord
=ering jars as plentiful
as it under one authority
as under two, if that auth
=ority was equally careless

217. But in truth I see
not how any question of
boundary can arise sav
=e during or upon the occasion
Insurrection. The Pomala
Bota hills where the rebels
were organized, and Bel
=ury Pettwhere the first
great assembly of the
Chiefs to settle, are bo
=undaries the limits of
Country. Here was no
division, for division
then was it that the Gove
of Government was defeative? How could it
Headmen let the people
destroy? When the rebellion broke out there was
no difficulty in knowing the rebels and
both determined, and directly upon the arri=
=val of Superintendent Government the insurrec=
=tion was suppressed and the rebels

Canara Collectorate would not have effected the detection
or delay of the Rebellion in the Coorg frontier
which is on this Force to which it was carefully
guarded against by the rebels.—

218. It was not by removing the Courts of Justice
beyond the boundaries that the rebels of the Low Country
founded their hopes to bring their designs to
maturity. The Public Servants of Government,
Native Officers, Magistrates, Police
and Courts, were the objects which
if disaffected their disaffection would not have been
removed by removing their jurisdiction to the
further side of the Ghauts.

219 It was not a case where a few smugglers or
soldiers take advantage of a difficult border Country
to render justice. It was the whole population of that
part of the Canara Collectorate which were in arms
amounting as Mr. Cotton estimates to 19,000 men — It
was the general prevalence of the rebellion, not the
nature of the border of the district where it first
broke out that made it dangerous. While the people
remain disaffected, the evil is equally great whether
their Country lie situated 10 or 20 miles within the
Canara boundary.

220. If the plot proceeded by the Soolea route not
being in any immediate communication," it may be
asked what facilitated the treachery of the Native
Police? Surely Smugglers and marauders by
their frequent visits to Portions of the Canara
Country were the best fitted

were traversing the districts and making their arrangements. They did not fly beyond the Boundaries nor does it appear that any of the Native Public Servants gave notice of their project. The Canarese Chief Bungary seems surely lived near enough to Bangalore to be closely observed. But what was the use of observation when not one of the Public Servants seems to have given the Government the benefit of it.

Mr. Fortons Report.

110. So long as the Coast Districts are under a distinct Government from those of the Interior, the administration of it must be seriously imperfect. The good management and complete control of each must depend on general arrangements and comprehensive measures. Questions connected with the trade, the currency and the intercommunications of the two Countries which are not only of great importance to each Government, but urgently require attention, cannot be satisfactorily discussed by one General [illegible] tions, and on [illegible]

Observations.

221 The first observation I would make upon this is that the Coast Districts and the interior have ever been under distinct Governments, and it was never heard that their administration was imperfect, when Sir Thomas Munro had charge of the one and Poornea of the other. This separation at that time was not incompatible with complete control and good management, and there is no reason why it should be now. What is required is only a change in the [illegible] to shew that its administration was imperfect and the Commissioner [illegible]

117. The territories of the Madras Government forming the Southern part of the Peninsula of India, and extending uninterruptedly from sea to sea, with all Military, Civil and Political Authorities under it in immediate command, would have a strength and consistency in all branches of administration, and a power of acting on enlarged views for the general improvement of the people, which no Government in India has even yet hoped.

118. This subject however is perhaps beyond the line of my commission, & will therefor only keep upon the connecting whole events pertaining to the Inland districts immediately above and below the Western Ghauts in opening the communications and of encouraging free intercourse, trade, & commerce, may tend to the ease of managing that people, may be obtained from to encouraging and assisting industry & [illegible] as well as the protection and [illegible]

of the Coast Districts.

222. Though separate, there is no bar to the general arrangements and measures Mr. Cotton alludes to, indeed at this time some of the combined improvements viz. Roads over the Ghauts are in actual progress. If Mr. Cotton would kindly visit Mysore and Coorg were not well managed & under complete control because they were under the immediate orders of the Supreme Government, I would beg to ask him where the seat of the disturbance was? in the Interior or the Coast districts? and whence came the Kurnum Bobjee with the Coorg and Captain Macleod with the Mysore? I omit to enter upon the Government the importance of the Inland districts

Mr Cotton's Report.

152 With respect to the Military means of coercion Mr Bird's letter may of course be of no value, and with respect to the Civil Officers of Canara, I am convinced that they would wish that the Government should judge by tranquillizing every measure, & retention from any general opinion which I might express. I cannot however withhold the declaration of my firm conviction that the Civilians employed in Canara during the late disturbances will ever deserve to hold a distinguished place amongst the officers of Government.

Mr Elwin
" Bird
" Emerson
" E. Malleby
F. Malleby
" Livingston
" Chatfield
" Reade

153. The Civil administration of Canara is at all times and under ordinary circumstances a trifling charge to Government, the maintenance of which [illegible]

Observations.

223. I set as from the time of the preceding parts of Mr Cotton's report we might be supposed that the rebellion was in every part unfounded from these Papers it would be inferred that it was chiefly the Civil Authorities of Canara that suffered & without meaning to disparage the services of those authorities it may be sufficient here to quote again the opinions of some of the Officers on this subject. The letters have been given at length in the narrative.

Mr Chatfield Assistant to the Collector writes "on the 3d January 1837 "My proposition is that 400 men "Coorgs & Sowdas & Sidees "& mixed [illegible] "constabulary force for the "preservation of the peace "in the neighbourhood of "Sedasheer, and the Billy Surnadars "Again "although I consider "the [illegible] "South our Troops & our Guns &

"I am receive from upon towards the Enclose dem-
"opposite to Mention thereupon with not dream I
"have succeed my pleasure in our things which
"request and I trust it will be in your power
"to excuse & pardon me not in Gratitude
"that the Enclosed with those of the Forty Mention
"may encourage seeing them for the main
"Entrance of Transquebar after their departure
"might retain them the indulgents of the dis-
"respect & reverence and Petition and their obtain
"who become strangers since I am the unzeeva-
"-dayed & the Danish Potos by some of the principal
"men among them."

Mr Cotton's Report.

137. The five Regiments are now stationed at Bourgetors and the three Detachments are in the Carnatic at the respective distances of 120-169 and 170 Miles from Pondicherry. The distribution of the Corps must depend upon the state of affairs in Asia, Corps but for the security of the Country itself including Pondicherry one entire Regiment with a Detachment of Artillery should be retained. The Detachments of Pondicherry must be stationed in the Carnatic by Positions of the greatest Importance.

Observations.

224. This Paragraph is reconciled with Mr Cotton's "Concluding Remarks". The only inference to be drawn from the latter are that the proprietors of the people of Tranquebar are entitled, notwithstanding the interpretation of the Danish Court, to the regard due to the Tranquebar Regiment, and the Commissioners have directed that the Governor must forthwith give such Commandment, and the Commissioners have directed that the Governor must forthwith give such Commandment

220. The Territory of Coorg it is true is not large, neither is it the least on a distant frontier. Surrounded by the Honorable Company's Provinces, and from its limited population, it might be supposed to be entirely free from hopes or pretences to justify the least countenance attached to it by Chiefs who have been connected with it. Yet it cannot be concealed that it is a District the management of which requires the exercise of the greatest caution, not only because the Country is exceedingly strong, and the people many brave and warlike, but because its reputation in this side of the Continent, that an Insurrection or even any formal divertisement in Coorg would draw after it most serious events in all the surrounding Provinces. Hence with many other attainted this is a notion among other circumstances not only from the evils to our Rule may generally prevail among the Natives at the period of the insurrection in Coorg, but from the great desire the late Brenjeers & Chiefs evinced to persuade their neighbours that Coorg was in rebellion. From it is decided Mr Sutton throughout his whole especially in the 98th and 99th Para. evidently implies that the cause of the late rebellion in Coorg was by no means a general movement of the people in favour of Coorg, which I have no hesitation in saying would be the case if a similar danger may more with the existing influence of the Chiefs. [illegible]

that the peace and security of the country, & the
most common [illegible] in some degree more [illegible]
in the country. I should not detain you
with any proof of the right of the Government
and use of Military in aid of Civil authority
as [illegible] are already taught, & military execution is but an
appeal to force, & measures, & where the people
are not to be reasoned with, it is dangerous
& it is unnecessary. I only hope that the
matter due consideration to its laws and usages, and
as a country to which I have been [illegible]
by a large [illegible] and done it will be well repaid
this confidence. It will be time enough to pay [illegible]
another visit when the [illegible] of the
present one, and to enter into [illegible]
are explicit & [illegible]

Bangalore
22nd April 1839.

(Please the memorialists
[illegible]
[illegible]